IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,999.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6990	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8020	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	591 or 495		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	G. Ronchi	15th July 1913
Port Said	5167	A. Musio	20th Aug. 1913
Red Italia	6237	.....	17th Sept. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	29th " 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued, to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 10th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 11th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3413	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 416	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000

RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up .. Gold $ 3,250,000,00

Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00

Undivided Profits.... " " 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSTALMENT PLAN AS APPLIED TO TYPEWRITERS.

As everybody is aware, a typewriter is an instrument calculated to economise time. Its use not so many years ago was looked upon as a fad or a luxury. By sheer merit it has worked itself into popular favour, and an establishment of the present day where the busy click of the typewriter is still unheard is regarded as old fashioned—antiquated—out-of-date.

The use of the typewriter is not, however, exclusively confined to commercial concerns, it is also regarded as an essential qualification for secretarial, reporting, literary and amanuensis work, where rapidity, accuracy and distinctness of caligraphy are important assets.

With a view to place the possession of one of these time-saving "ROYAL" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS within the possibility of purchase by many in receipt of regular incomes, who may find it inconvenient to pay the full value out of their provident reserves, we have decided to extend the exceptional advantages of the

INSTALMENT PLAN

to purchasers of **THE FIRST 12** (taken in order of application) of these world-renowned, high-grade, visible writing, practical yet simple machines, and a glance at the following schedule will, we believe, convince all in public and private occupations alike, that the possession of a "Royal" is a *thoroughly sound investment.*

No. 1 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	75-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 25	"	200-0-0
	Rs.	275-0-0
No. 5 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	95-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 30	"	240-0-0
	Rs.	335-0-0

The purchaser of a "Royal" Typewriter gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical machine on the market. The simplicity of its construction reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. Hence its immense popularity. It is also a wonderful manifolder. These machines are extensively used by Government, Railways, Insurance Companies and eminent private establishments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR "THE ROYAL,"

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500

RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400.000

RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000

Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000

Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Bale Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest design made and supplied.—Chuttle, No. 6.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE COLLEGE will hold Examinations for its membership and License at Bombay, commencing on the FIRST MONDAY, in September next. Applications for admission to the Examinations must be made to the Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at least three weeks, before the commencement of the Examinations. Forms of Application and all information regarding the examinations may be obtained on application to

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay,
5A, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th July, 1913.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from 15th July to 27th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

N. B.—Warrants for the AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered address on and after 28th July 1913.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 85 of 1912.

N. F. D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel without the Fort, a retired Engine Driver, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMONJI EDULJI R. SUNAWALA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road without the Fort..... Defendant.

and

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.
Suit No. 6057 of 1913.

KESHAWJI DEWKARAN... Plaintiff.

vs.

R. S. R. SUBADAR and (2) BOMONJI EDULJI SUNAWALA ..... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that under a Judge's Order dated the 3rd July 1913, the undersigned will put up for SALE on THURSDAY, the 10th July, 1913, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), (and following days), by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of the defendant Bomonji Edulji R Sunawala, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway Hotel the moveable property consisting of Chairs, Tables, Cupboards, Art Figures, Boxes, etc., etc., for the satisfaction of the decrees herein interest and costs.

The price of each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th July, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & KANGA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per „

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30 and 10. P. M.

THREE FINEST FILMS are presented this week.

"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."
This is a story of Political Intrigue of thrilling interest.

"THE VISION GLORIOUS."
In this Film Wiffles appears before us in the elevated role of the French President. He acquits himself as only Wiffles could do.

THE SUFFRAGETTE'S FUNERAL.
Whatever are your opinions about woman's suffrage you will be interested in this special film and other topical events pictured by

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING
including
SUNDAY
At 6-30 P. M. and 10 P. M.

First appearance of the Prima Balerinas

Mlle. BENZONI
AND
Mlle. DORIN.

Direct from the Theatre de L'OPERA, PARIS and SCALA THEATRE, MILAN.
In a Classical ballett entitled

FETE AU CAMP TARTARE.

An entire change of programme by

Mlle. ROSHANARA
(a) IDOL DANCE.
(b) OMAR KHAYAM.

Cinema Selections
THE CRIME ON THE COAST
from the famous novel by Henri Demesse,
"LA PETITE FIFI."
THE COURT DANCER
depicting one of the sensational intrigues during the period of the French Monarchy.

THE JACKOVLEW TRIO
in a Gipsy Hungarian Scena typical of these Nomads.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
ANOTHER GREAT AND THRILLING DRAMA.
"NEMESIS."
The story of a wife's infidelity and a husband's terrible revenge.
SEE
THE FIGHT ON THE TOP OF THE MOVING TRAIN.
IT WILL MAKE YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH!
THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
A delightful and charming coloured picture.
USUAL ABUNDANCE OF COMICS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words EUGENE LE CLERC on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Hampstead Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle,

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE.

KULU FRUIT SEASON.

BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-buil CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

WANTED.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.—Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. The salary of the post is Rs. 250 per mensem. The appointment is non-pensionable and the holder of it will be required to reside in or near Bombay and to devote his whole time to the work of the College. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and forward copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned. Only those who are thoroughly competent by experience and education to conduct the work of an office need apply. Any further information which may be desired may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY. Applications will be received up to the 21st July, 1913, and should be addressed to

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay,
5A, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th July, 1913.

WANTED.—A young, intelligent and active European for the POST of WARDER, Bombay Jail Department. Pay Rs. 105, free quarters and prospects. Apply with testimonials stating particulars educational qualifications to Inspector General of Prisons, Poona.

C. S. LOWSON, Major, I. M. S.,
Ag. Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

WANTED.—TWO INSPECTORS, for inspection and detection of waste of water in the Surat Municipal Water Works. Those experienced in this work to apply with testimonials stating their age qualifications, period of service, experience, present engagement and the salary they expect to start with, not later than 20th July, 1913.

By Order,
A. M. GHANDI,
Chief Officer, Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 4th July, 1913.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS for the City of Bombay. PARSEES preferred. Apply stating age, salary required and experience particulars, to INSPECTOR, Box 209, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba; Syed Mukri Street, 2nd Pathan Street and Arthur Road near Jacob's Circle.

Suit No. 721, of 1911.

Bhowanidass Viramal & Co. ... Plaintiffs
Vs,
Nurbhai Abdul Hoosein and others, Defts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the undermentioned property on the day and at the time hereinafter mentioned.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 7th July, 1913, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in 2nd Pasta Lane, at Colaba, in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land E3
Revenue under Old No. 1, New No.——, 16636.
B
Old Survey No.——and New Survey 257
2K
No.——and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under A Ward No. 497 and Street No. 26 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Pascoal De Silva, on the west by the property of Bomanji Jijibhoy, on the north by the 2nd Pasta Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the Public Road. 9564.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act III, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1913, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Machinery, electric appratus, tinware, Chinaware, woollen piece-goods, tooth powder, window glass, paper tubes, advertising matter, catalogues, Edison primary batteries, etc., cotton piece-goods, pipe fittings, iron bars, sugar, rice, castorseed, telseed, gum, soda, cocoanuts, bolts and nuts, cast iron, earthenware pipes, deck chairs, waste paper, cigarettes, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BAGS PELLITORY ROOTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public auction, on Wednesday, the 9th instant at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account of the underwriters ex. S. S. Sydney—

J. L.—15 bags damaged Pellitory roots.

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85 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by pnblic Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-15 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the concerned, the undermentioned goods on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoossein Alimahomed:—

36 cases Aluminium circles quality B. W. G. 98-29 per cent. purity gauge 20.

15 cases aluminium circle quality B. W. G. 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20 and 18.

On account and at the risk of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Patheria and Choonilal Gordhandass:—

12 cases aluminium circles 98-99 per cent. purity quality B. W. G. gauge 20 and 18.

On account of the concerned:—

24 cases aluminium circles 98-99 per cent. purity quality B. W. G. gauge 18 and 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July 1913, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

12 bags dry chillies, booked under Tam Jobba to Colaba, Invoice R. R. 84426 of 12-313, sender Jhumgalal consigned to self.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply to
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain C. McFee, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2391 tons Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with Mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 8,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,060 tons, Captain W. J. D. Dermody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons Captain M. Tazawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Umtali, 1,636 tons, Captain A. F, Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, with ballast and 19 deck passengers.

The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Kolford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with 687 pilgrims as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, June 6, via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The B. I, S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscraft arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh June 22 via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Dedo, 3,127 tons, Captain G. Williams arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull June 4, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 4th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin.. Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie . Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 5.

Bombay Maru...3398 Fazawa.....N Y Kaisha
Baron Balfour ...2562 Symond .... K N & Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .. ...J Finlay & Co
Canara...3889 Degge ....M M and Co
Delta.....4780 Martin .....P & O Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krizen .....W & A G & Co
Galavale .....2441 Secary..... A Yule & Co
Helios ...860 Knudsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Islawi.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Kola.....510 Minnett ....M M & Co
Kybfels.....3159 Frisins.....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield .....2060 Dermody..... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Morocco.....2476 Pickering.....J Finlay & Co
Miramichi.. 2360 Chisholm .....
Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen .....AS& Co
Nyanza...2642 Meallister .....
Neidenfels...3586 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra.....352 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Rowena.....3179 Burns...W and A G and Co
Saed.....157 Bonsfield...Arab Strs Ld
Salient .....2419 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Taiybee .....2041 Kass .....A M Jeewanjee
Umta.....3492 Babb .....M M & Co
Umtali.....1626 Clarke.....J Finlay and Co
Ville-de-Oran ..... 2054 Masson .....J M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co
Khosron ..... 2410 Hannah .....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	City of Athens...	3512	Knant...	Liverpool...	7-7...K N and Co
B	Lindenfels	3525	Muller.....	...10-7...	W & A Graham & Co
D&E	City of Lahore...	4471	McFee...	Karachi.	7-7...K N & Co
F	Konig...	3176	Coltz..	Durban..	8-7 A S & Co
K	City of Agra..	3096	Buck...	Marseilles...	8-7 K Nixon and Co
M	Mahronda...	4921	Armstrong	London...	10-7.. K N and Co
N	Carthusian.....	2576	Davies	J F & Co
P	Clan Macfarlane...	3107	Swanston ...	Madras	7-7...J F & Co
Q	Elmmoor...	2200	Williamson...	Antwerp...	13-7 W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4815	Osborne...	Liverpool...	10-7 W & A G & Co
3	Sicilia.....	3186	Ranchi ..	Genoa...	R Line
3	Sangola...	3349	Scott...	Negapatam..	4-7... M M and Co
	Schwarzenfels ..	2443	Ketsevich.....	Marseilles...	12-7.. W & A G & Co
5	Llanderitdo ..	2411	Parker...	J M and Co
6	Potenfels ...	3540	Goose ..	Hamburg..	8-7 W & A G & Co
7	Nippon..	4015	Fantenbia...	Trieste..	8-7... A L S N Co
9	Shinyo Maru ...	3664	Okhuma ..	Kobe ..	16-7.. N Y Kaisha
10 & 11	Chupra...	3554	McFadyn...	A'werp...	16-7... M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya...	3700	Evans	London	P & O Co
15	Clan Cumming..	3108	Gourlay...	Marseilles	15-7... J F and Co
16	Luzon Maru..	2958	Yamamota...	Kobe ...	6-7 O S Kaisha

H W P D

Kaveri ... .. 553 Mahomed ..... Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Umtali.....	Clarke	Durban, June 3
	Bombay Maru	Tozava.....	Kobe, May 30
	Kirkfield	Dermody...	Moji, June 14
6	Dedo	Williams...	Hull, June 4
	Barcda.....	Horscroft...	Busreh, June22
	Kasara.....	Morrison ..	Busreh, June 6

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels	Commanders.	From
5	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden
	Virawa	Owen	Calcutta
	Blake	Hill	Calcutta
	C. Radcliffe...	Mathias ..	Hull etc
	Rutherglen ...	Gay	Calcutta
	City of Lahore	McFee.....	Karachi
	Mansuri	Gore.....	Jeddah
	Hindoo.....	Groves.....	Hull
	Aviemoor.....	Kolford ...	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, for Persian Gulf.
" Umta, for Calcutta.
" Sicilia, for Genoa.
" Bombay Maru, for Kobe etc.
" Umtali, for Hull etc.

The steamer "City of Lahore," Captain McFee, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Novara," passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of July 5.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia," left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—51 bales wool, H E Goolmahomed and Sons,
Circassia s—1 case woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 38 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1500 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 499 cwts groundnuts. Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—3500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalay s—13 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina ; 4000 lbs cristles, J H Begbie and Co; 15 cases, 62 casks chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 30 hogsheads chutney, N K Jussawala; 30 casks chutney F Nowrojee; 10 casks chutney, D F Batha and Co; 12 cwts canes D S Postwala; 3200 cwts wheat, 1740 cwts castorseed, 1500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 14 bales cowhides, 1 bale calf skin, 10 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co.
Clan Cumming s—6000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Himalaya s—350 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—110 bales cotton, Prierde Saone and Co ; 30 bales cottonfly, 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 250 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.
Ville-de-Oran s—1500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining and Co.
Romera s—750 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—254 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—2000 tons manganeseore, C I Mining Co; 856 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Chupra s—2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.
Elninoor s—400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—184 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 650 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 34 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2015 cwts oil cakes, B Flour and Oil Mill Co. 100 cwts cowhorns, Hollingshurst and Co.
Lendenfels s—110 bales cotton. H Goculdas and Co; 684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 185 bales cotton, 925 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 1000 cwts gingellyseed, 400 cwts nigerseed, 1000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—1800 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinyo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Shinyo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—2500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1700 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 1500 bales cotton twist M M Essabhoy,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—800 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

Steamer Bombay Maru from Kobe Agents —N. Y. Kaisha 85 cases clock, 149 cases bangles, 5 cases beads, 51 cases canphor, 256 cases camphor 40 cases lampware, 222 cases bottles, 847 bags sago flour, 3 bags rise 1,00 3 bags betelnuts, 100 bundles ginger, 24 cases cardamoms, 24 cases 10 chests 19 cases perfumery, 1,800 cases cassia, 13 cases paper, 7 cases soap, 16 cases soap toilet 9 cases, 2 boxes silkens, 146 cases silk yarn, 3 cases mace, 150 bags sugar candy, 8 cases peppermit crystals, 5 bags pepper, 55 bales, 294 cases, 15 pkgs cotton goods, 49 cases, 10 bales cotton yarn, 40 cases woolengoods, 22 bags gambier, 232 cases cotton hosiery, 15 cases wax 63 bags damar batu 203 hpe, 150 cases, 37 chests tea, 1,052 sleepers, 10,643 planks, 975 bundles rattens.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

443. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

444. Inspection.—The following programme of Inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday the 7th July is notified for information :—

7-30 a.m.—"G" Company parade, on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana.
Dress.—Mufti.
Afterwards the Armoury.
5 p.m.—Inspect Eyculla Cadet Companies near house of correction.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

445. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade to-day Monday the 7th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.
Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th July, 1913.

157. Inspection.—Nos. 1, 2 & E. E. Companies will parade as strong as possible at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters on Monday the 7th instant, for Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.
Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS. Lieut. R. G. A,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHAMIER.—At 11, Staff Lines, Karachi, on the 29th June, the wife of Major W. St. G. Chamier, Indian Army, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Special General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6-30.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : The generosity of a poor man is an honour to him, and the niggardliness of a rich man is a humiliating shame.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Postal Notice.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Luzon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

The Victoria Gardens.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection, Chattering:—Lory, by Mr. S. C. Dadysett, Spotted Deer (Cervus axis), by Mr. F. S. Madan ; Four-horned Antelope (Telrames quadricornis), by, Dr. D. A. Turkhad.

Bombay Sanitary Association.—An interesting lecture on "Tuberculosis," was delivered at the Esplanade High School on Friday by Dr. Constance Coutinho, B.Sc., B.Hy., L.M.&S., Medical Officer to the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League. The lecturer impressed the students on the mode of spread and prevention of Phthisis in Bombay by showing different illustrations and modern Hygienic appliances.

Cawnpore Mosque Incident.—The following resolution has been passed : that the Muslims assembled at the weekly meeting of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam hereby give expression to their deep regret and lodge their emphatic protest against the high-handed action taken by the Cawnpore Municipality in demolishing a portion of the Machhly-bazaar Mosque and consider this act a reprehensible one causing the deepest injury to their religious feelings.

Mr. R. F. Dharamsey.—It is gratifying to note that Mr. Rajaballi Fazulbhoy Dharamsey has been elected a Fellow of the Association of Book-Keeping Teachers as well as a Fellow of the Institute of Commerce and an Associate of the Corporation of Accountants. Mr. Dharamsey is the first Khoja Mahomedan gentleman who holds the above diplomas in India from the English and Scottish Examination Boards in Europe. He is also the first Mahomedan Commercial Lecturer in Bombay and is very ably conducting his "All-India Commercial College," Bharucha Building, Princess Street, Bombay.—*Muslim Times.*

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	7	m	1	5	27	1
			1	51 a	29	8
Tues.....	8	m	1	54	27	0
			2	33 a	29	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	7	m	6	58	14	11
			7	58 a	17	9
Tues.....	8	m	7	47	15	
			8	45 a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Monday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m.
8 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36-2 m. a.m.; First Quarter, 11th. 8h. 7-4 m. a. m. ; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a. m Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m.

The Central Muslim Committee has unanimously decided to convene the Muslim University Foundation Committee meeting at Aligarh on the 26th and 27th of July next. Members of the Foundation Committee all over the country are invited to attend and take part in the deliberations, and intimate the date and time of arrival to Nawab Ishak Khan, Honorary Secretary, Muslim University Committee, Aligarh,

THE DADAR OVERBRIDGE.

PROPOSED TERMS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation concerning the construction of an overbridge at Dadar across the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railways and of a road over the Tulsi Pipe line between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road have reported as follows :—

It will be seen that the question of the construction of the Dadar overbridge has been under discussion between the Agents of the two Railways and the Commissioner and that at a meeting, presided over by Sir Richard Lamb, the points in dispute were discussed and the following terms agreed upon as being suitable to be placed by the Agent and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust before their respective Boards and by the Commissioner before the Corporation :—

(a) That the two Railway Companies should provide an overbridge 60 feet in clear width at the site north of the station, the roadway to be 40 feet wide with footpaths 10 feet in width on either side, together with the raised approaches to the same.

(b) That the Railway Companies should maintain thereafter the structure of this overbridge and its approaches within the limits of their property and that the Municipality should maintain the rest of the approaches and the whole of the roadway.

(c) That the Municipality should provide all land required for the overbridge and its approaches, provided that this should not affect the question of the crossing of the Tulsi Pipe Line road which must be settled between the Municipality and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

(d) That the Municipality should pay for shifting drains, pipes and sewers as far necessary, it being understood that the Railway Companies would not object to those under the existing road remaining where they were or to additional drains or pipes being laid under the Railway lines at the same site at the expense of the Municipality.

(e) That the Municipality should bear the cost of a foot bridge on the line of the existing level crossing with access to the temple and shops unless these were acquired by the Railway Companies. The foot bridge to become the property of the Railway Companies and to be maintained by them.

(f) That on the completion of the overbridge referred to in (a) and of the foot bridge referred to in (e) the Municipality should close the road at the site of the present level crossing and shou'd thenceforth accept full liability for all claims for compensation, if any which may be established on account of reduced means of access resulting from the closing of the road including such claims preferred on account of the temple if the temple should not be acquired by the Railway Companies.

(g) That the Municipality should then forthwith hand over to the Railway Companies free of cost the land comprising the existing level crossing across the two Railways.

(h) That the Municipality should pay for the approach roads required, apart from the raised approaches of the bridge itself and for the land required for them, including such land as had been acquired by the City Improvement Trust.

(i) That the Improvement Trust should provide the land required for the overbridge and its approaches at its actual cost price on the understanding that the Trustees approve of the same.

In the year 1908 the Municipal share of the cost of constructing the overbridge, taking the with of the bridge at 40 feet, was estimated at Rs. 6,60,413, but as the width of the bridge, according to the revised proposal, would be increased to 60 feet, the Executive Engineer estimates that the cost of the work to be borne by the Municipality at the level crossing site would have been Rs. 9,00,000. On the site now proposed, however, the cost to Municipality is estimated at only Rs. 4,00,000, including Rs. 75,000 for the foot overbridge at the level crossing site. For the approaches to the brige it would be necessary to acquire Improvement Trust land, the cost price of which to the Trust has been about Rs. 28,000. In view of the fact that the overbridge will give access from the Trust Estates to the west of the Island and will thus tend to improve the valuation of the Trust Estate, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the Trust should hand over the land free of cost to the Municipality and subject to the Trust undertaking to give the land free of cost, the Committee beg to recommend that the proposed arrangement be approved.

The Committee have also been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter dated the 7th March 1910 regarding the construction of a road over the Tulsi pipe line between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road. It will be remembered that the Commissioner in his letter dated the 27th January 1912, has stated that the construction of Dadar Kumbharwada Road will fulfill the immediate purpose for which the construction of the road along the Tulsi pipe line was originally proposed and that the Roads Committee of the Corporation have concurred in the opinion of the Commissioner in their report, dated the 24th December 1912, which has been adopted by the Corporation. The Committee therefore consider that nothing further needs to be done in regard to this proposal, but the road should be borne in mind for ultimate construction. The Committee are informed by the Commissioner that the strip of land necessary to secure a width of 60 feet for the road, when it is constructed, has been acquired.

LIGHTS AT PERIM.

The following Government resolution has been published :—

The proposal made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine that the question of the abolition of the Obstruction Point Light should be considered is approved. That officer should be requested to issue the notice to Mariners referred to in paragraph 6 of his report.

The Port Officer, Bombay, should be requested to ascertain from the masters of all vessels entering the port which side of Perim they use for navigation (i) by day and (ii) by night. That officer should also be asked to address the Port officers at Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon, with a view to obtaining similar information from the masters of vessels entering those ports. When sufficient data have thus been collected the results should be reported to Government.

The political resident, Aden, should be requested to report what establishment can be dispensed with in the event of the abolition of the light.

The resolution should be placed on the Editors' Table.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been received by the committee of the Flood Relief Fund from 19th to 25th June :—

Sheth Anandji Kalyanji's Firm, Ahmedabad, Rs. 7,000, H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Gondal, Rs. 5,000, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,250, Sheth Jamnadas Bhagubhai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,000, Sheth Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,000, Panjrapol Lal Bang Jain Sangh, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, Kothari Dahyabhai Makanji, Bombay, Rs. 500, One charitable gentleman, Rs. 500, Shethani Bai Dahi, widow of Sheth Virchand Dipchand, Rs. 500, Solicitor Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, Bombay, Rs. 250, Faramji and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 250, Faramji M. Faramji, Rs. 101, Bai Jarbanu Faramji, Rs. 51, R. Faramji, Rs. 25, Miss Gulbanu Faramji, Rs. 15, Master Dhan Faramji, Rs. 11, Master Baheram Faramji, Rs. 9, Miss Aden Faramji, Rs. 9, Miss Ratan Faramji, Rs. 5, Miss Naja Faramji, Rs. 5, Master Bhadur Faramji, Rs. 5, Miss Hira Faramji, Rs. 9, Master Jamsed Faramji, Rs. 5, one Parsee gentleman, Rs. 25, Mr. Manekla Valji, Bombay, Rs. 5, one gentleman, Bombay, Rs. 10, Kabirpanthi Sadhu Ranchhoddas, Nadiad, Rs. 50, Laxmidas and Co., Bombay, Rs. 22, G. S. Bharucha, Bombay, Rs. 10, Shah Asharam Dalichand, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50, Jasangbhai Sakarchand, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50, Laxmidas Bookseller, Bombay, Rs. 5, Master Vadha Dosa, Baroda, Re. 1, Zaveri Vadilal Vakhatchand, Ahmedabad, Rs. 200, Kumar Shri Vijaysingji, Palitana, Rs. 200, Gohel Shri Karansingji, Timba, Rs. 100, Namdar Chokwala Masaheb, Palitana, Rs. 100, Sheth Maganlal Hargovind, Bombay, Rs. 100, Buch Ramprasad Laxmiprasad, Junagadh, Rs. 25, Maherban E. S. Hoston Saheb, Rs. 20, Kamdas Jivram Shamji, Vankaner, Rs. 5-4, Sheth Bhogilal Haribhai, Nadiad, Rs. 25, Medical Officer Kharsedji Baheramji, Bhavnagar, Rs. 50, Narandas Hirachand, Surat, Rs. 5, Sheth Manilal Gokalbhai, Moolchand, Rs. 200, Sheth Nanabhai Talakchand Manekchand, Surat, Rs. 101, Sheth Matubhai, Kasambhai, Bombay, Rs. 100, Professor K. S. Sanjana, Bhavnagar, Rs. 15, Gohel Shri Kaloobha, Nanimal, Rs. 100, Contractor Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura, Valsad, Rs. 200, Santi Brothers, Bombay, Rs. 10, Traffic Superitendent Office Karkun, Ratlam, Rs. 40, one gentleman, Rajkot, Rs. 25, Desai Ishwarlal B. Nandarbar, Station, Rs. 5, Manordas, Gopaldas, Nadiad, Rs. 5, Doctor M. P. Shah, Kapadvanj, Rs. 10, Chhotalal Bhaishankar, Baroda, Rs. 2, Custom Officer Maneklal Vithaldas, Dharasana, Rs. 15, V. D. Dhadkari D. A. P. Agent, Rs. 10, Sorabji Faramji, Kapadia, Broach, Rs. 21, Premchand Vadilal, Solapur, Rs. 11, Shah Chunilal Bhagwan, Amedabad, Rs. 100, Sheth Adalji Rustumji, Baroda, Rs. 5, Sheth Sorabji C. Hormasji, Bombay, Rs. 35, Honoarable Prabhashankar, Patni, Rs. 150, Honourable Mr. Hill Saheb, Rs. 25, Gandhi, Jagjivan Harkisan, Jambusar, Rs. 15, Shah Lochan Vrajlal, Jambusar, Rs.10, Shah Gordhandas Bechardas, Jambusar, Rs. 5, G. D. K, Aga, Subjudge, Sindh, Rs. 20, Sheth Pirojshah Kunvarji, Pardi, Rs. 5, Lalbhai Dholakia, Amreli, Rs. 4-4, K. Shri Nivas Ayangar, Shrirangpatam, Rs. 5, Ginning Factory Vala, Rs. 25, Sheth Jehangir Paksawala, Rs. 8, Motichand Javerchand, Bhavnagar, Rs. 5, Inspectress Yasodabai, Messane, Rs. 15, Modi Jivanji Jamsedji, Darjeeling, Rs. 10, Sialkotwala, A. B. C., Rs. 9, Sundar and Shripad, Brahmandkar, Rs. 5, Sheth Zaverchand Gumanchand, Bombay, Rs. 100, Ray Bahadur Dhanpatsing, Ajymgang, Rs. 100, Namdar Didima Saheb, Palitana, Rs. 100, H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Virpur, Rs. 51, Mohanlal Kalyanji, Bombay, Rs. 5, Jahangir Mill and Co., Ahmedabad, Rs. 95, Total Rs. 25,085-8; Sums previously received, Rs. 22,675; Total sum received, Rs. 47,760-8. Namdar Virpurwala Masaheb Palitana, Rs. 200 , Junagadh State, Rs. 5,000 , Jain Sangh Surat, Rs. 2,500 , Hiralal Manchharam Ahmedabadwala, Rs. 250, Total, Rs. 7,950.

The following sums have been received by the committee of the Flood Relief Fund from 26th June to 2nd July :—

Maherban Divan Saheb, Gondal, Rs. 650, Public of Calcutta through Zaveri Lalchand Motichand, Rs. 3,000, H. H. the Rana Saheb Barvani State, Rs. 1,000, Babu Setabchand Naher Ajimgang, Rs. 700, Vakil Harilal Manchharam, Ahmedabad, Rs. 250, Namdar Maharani Saheb, Gondal, Rs. 500, Sheth Jivanchand Lallubhai and Co., Bombay, Rs. 2,000, Pari Jethalal Premjidas, Borsad, Rs. 500, Through Maherban Divan Saheb, Gondal, Rs. 450, Administrator Saheb, Junagadh, Rs. 5,000, Through Majmu Nyayadhish, Bagasara, Rs. 200, Sheths Dalpatbhai and Hathisang, Rs. 50, Mr. Nathalal M. V. Shah, Gohdra, Rs. 5, Divan Saheb Zaverbhai Nathabhai, Limbdi, Rs. 20, Amreliwala Mirzas Prangavari Damubhai Dahyabhai, Rs. 25, Doctor Manibhai Lallubhai, Baroda, Rs. 25, Motalal Keshavji Saiganwala, Rs. 100, Mulgya and Co., Bombay, Rs. 25, Mr. K. B. Desai, Bombay, Rs. 5, Secretary Union Society, Bombay, Rs. 198, Mrs. Parra, Bangalore, Rs. 3, Mr. Shavakshaw Pirojshaw, Quetta, Rs. 10, Mrs. K. E. Desai, Navsari, Rs. 30, Mr. Chhabildas Karsandas, Ahmedabad, Rs. 200, Ray Chhatrapasing Laxmipatsingji, Maksudabad, Rs. 100, Through Sheth Vachharaj Budhaji Nagarsheth, Vansda, Rs. 145-8, Mr. Harjivan Zina, Jetpur, Rs. 25, Mr. Ramanshaw Bejanji Vankaner, Rs. 25, Jain Association, Bombay, Rs. 101, Sheth Gulabdas Laldas, Surat, Rs. 25, Doctor Saheb Malvan, Kokan Prant, Rs. 5, Mr. Mohandas Dwarkadas, Belgaum, Rs. 40, Damari Bejanji Mervanji, Rajkot, Rs. 10, Pragji Jeram, Ratanshi Ramji and Co., Bombay, Rs. 5, Daji Vaman Chitangkar, Oparguam, Re. 1, Mr. Pirojshah M. Bombay, Rs. 5, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 200, Pari Punjabhai Bhaijibhai, Bombay, Rs. 101, Mr. Hiralal Rikhanchand Bafana, Rs. 25, Shah Punamchand Sheshmal Chedanal, Rs. 25, Dhokalchand Ganeshmal, Rs. 21, Mr. Hathichand Rangji Vahora, Rs. 11, Multanmal Hiramal, Rs. 10, Sardarmal Balchand, Rs. 7, Shah Rajmal Bhabhutmal, Rs. 3, Zaverchand Chandanmal, Rs. 5, Fakirchand Panalal, Rs. 2, Juvarmal Dhanraj Surani, Mahitpur, Rs. 5, Bhimji Pitambar Cutch-Lakadia, Rs. 5, Gulabchand Champsi, Rs. 2, Kandoi Premchand Jeraj, Catch Anjar, Rs. 5, Jashraj Pratapmal Rodwal, Rs. 5, Shah Gulabchand Shrimathmal, Rs. 4, Sheth Jethalal Dipchand, Bombay, Rs. 200, Puly Kanji Jethabhai, Hypyguam, Mandalay, Rs. 106, Sardhar Gentlemen Fund, Rs. 101, Major H. S. Strong Saheb, Palitana, Rs. 100, Mrs. Strong Saheb, Palitana, Rs. 100, Mrs. S. P. Boye, Belguam, Rs. 15, K. K. Shah, Rangoon, Rs. 15, Shah Mangaldas Khubchand, Jambusar, Rs. 42, Chunilal Khaji Maigonwala, Rs. 25, Vora Kalidas Hirachand, Nadiad, Rs. 10, Chaturbhuj Monji through Kunvarji Devshi, Rs. 51, Dabhoda Mahajan through Revashankar Pranjivan, Rs. 75, Mr. Pestanji Jamsedji Gujarati Press Manager, Bombay, Rs. 50, Mr. Karsanprasad Motilal, Junagadh, Rs. 5, Maherban Talukdar Saheb Mengni, Rs. 25, Mr. Prabhashankar Anandji, Jetpur, Rs. 10, Doctor R. S. Nathdwar, Re. 5, Patwari Narandas Shamaldas, Palanpur, Rs. 40, Sheth Mulchand Madhavji, Bombay, Rs. 51, Pari Jethalal Pramanandas, Bombay, Rs. 200, Sheth Hormasji Palanji Pavri, Rs. 75, Ranchhoddas Khelshi and Co., Elapi, Rs. 40, Messrs. Daskar and Co., Bombay, Rs. 75, Darbar Shri Muluwala Pithadia Rs. 100, Sheth Bholabhai Bhogilal, Broach, Rs. 15, Custom Officer Manekial Dharasana Rs. 10, Kilabhai Dulabhai Messana, Rs. 20 Mr. Anandrao S. Dave, Jetpur, Rs. 25, H. H. the Darbar Saheb, Vadia, Rs. 195, Mr. Ratanchand Nagindas, Paldi, Rs. 2, Mahajan (Public) of Marod, Janjira, Rs. 150, total 17,802-15-0, sums previously received Rs. 47,760-8-0, total sums received Rs. 65,563-7-0.

Besides this amount, Rs 3,300 have been received from Cutehhi Dasa Oswal Sungh of Bombay through Sheth Khetshi Kheyashi to meet the expenses of the kitchen and raw corn given to the distressed. Raw corn will be given and kitchen will be maintained from this amount for a further period of 15 days.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHES.

Sheth Hemchand Sangji of Bombay has supplied a packet of five hundred bundis to the committee for distribution. Sheth Harjivan Valji of Bombay has supplied a bundle of blankets.

Mr. Hiralal Pitambar, Magistrate o Deesa, has supplied a bundle of cloth. Cutchhi Oswal Shah Khinji Hirji of Bombay has supplied 298 shirts. The director of the Edward Mill, Kumar Ram Suarupa, son of Rao Bahadur Champalal sent through the Political Agent, Gohiwad, a bundle of cloth in honour of the birthday of His Excellency the Governor-General of India. Sheth Vrajlal Khimchand of Bombay has supplied dhotars and cloth to the committee for distribution. The rice merchants of Rangoon sent their agent Nathoobhai Megtji of Bombay who according to the advice of the committee has distributed cloth worth Rs. 1,500. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar, and Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Panna have promised to give Rs. 1,000, Rs 1,500, and Rs 200 respectively.

AHMEDNAGAR RELIEF FUND

The Bombay Committee for the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, 1913, has received the following further contributions towards their fund :—

Previous total Rs. 59,170-11-9 ; Raja Devi Prasad, B. A. Secretary, Hindu Distressed Relief Fund, Lahore, Rs. 1,000 ; Sir Vith

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [July 5th 1913

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd July	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 17th June	6 „

EXCHANGE —

The market was steady at 1s 3d 29-32 T.T, 1s 3d 15-16 to 31-32d on Demand, and 1s 4d 7-32 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 15th August.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 3-4
Shanghai „	...197 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the settlement and the cash rate improved 1-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done. Rates close as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	4 0
Settlement	... „	96	1 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready at 27 and 1-8 higher for forward at 27 1-4. The New York market was closed. The local market opened at 68 5-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and improved 1-16, closing as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs	24	0 9
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	68	11 0
1st Settlement	... „	68	11 0
2nd Settlement	... „	68	12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	78	1 0
1st Settlement March	... „	78	1 0
2nd Settlement	... „	78	2 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following telegram has been received to-day :—

WELD AND CO.—"New York and New Orleans markets closed. Liverpool very small market. This weeks' deliveries out of Liverpool stock considerably larger quantity than for some time past."

The American markets were closed yesterday and will remain closed until Monday. Small fluctuations occurred in Liverpool and the market for futures closed unchanged to the point down. The local market is quiet and prices for new crop are slightly easier. The ready market at Colaba was closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	231-92	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	254	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	241-42	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	276	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	267	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	2.5	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	257	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	... 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·43	6·35	6·23
+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**
6·13	6·14	6·13
+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**
6·13	6·15	6·16
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs	7 12	0 B.T.
September	... „	8 10	0 R.T.
May 1914	... „	9 1	3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 14	0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	„	8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	„	62	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	„	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51	8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8	5 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 o.o. ready Rs.	5	3	0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept. „	5	9	6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 „	5	11	0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,707 1-2
Bank of India ...	69
Eastern Bank ...	86
Bombay Merchant Bank Ld	14
Credit Bank ...	13
Indian Specie ...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	537 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	557 1-2
Kohinoor ...	795
Manockji Petit ...	3,160
New Great Eastern ...	245
Standard ...	1,435

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	195 1-2 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	21

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600
Upper Sind Light Ry....	16 Prem.

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON JULY 5.] [BOMBAY, JULY 6.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 7-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	83 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	87		1-1
do, Govt. Securities	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	27 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months hence ...	27 3-16		1-16
do. in New York	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·46	01	
do do at New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills, ...	17th Apl		
3 months' signs	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Finest Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Finest Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-8 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16.

Closing tone of Silver —Fall caused by China selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady. Fair demand
Futures	... Quiet
Manchester	.....
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 6,0 0
Mid-Americans	... 6·70+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 45 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 43	6·35	6 24	6·18
+01	+01	+02	+01
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**		**Jan.-Feb.**
6·14	6·13		6 13
+01	+01		+01
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**		
6 14	6·15		
unchgd	unchgd		

American market closed.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total into Sight	.....
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	.....
East Indian do ...	.....
American do ...	.....
Other do ...	.....
Total Sales	66,000
East Indian sales	400
Total Speculation ...	3,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,000
Do. Actual Exports ...	100
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	Nil
Americans Afloat	30,000
East Indian	6,000
Total afloat	45,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 5-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	.....
Do. Month—June-July—	Nominal

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...	36 Sellers
Do. Months ...	July-Aug.—Steady

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	.....
Do. Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawapore par 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	51 3-8
Do. Months— ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gojerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 1-2
Do. Months ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports ...	Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	47
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

Tone— .....

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	47
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk —	Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 1-2

Do. Months— ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED —

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-17-6 July-Aug—Hull—Sellers Buyers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	Closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 8 1-2 July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags.	12 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ...	Oct.-Dec. sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...	13 9 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec. — Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

German Beet-root 88 p.c....	49 1-5
Months of Shipments	... Aug.—Seller 9 7—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet—Only limited biz

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 7 1-2
Months of Shipments	...Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... No quotation
Months of Shipments	... .

Java Sugar—Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed Easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales	12,000 Bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	2,000 „
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	8,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·45
Good Bhownuggur ...	5 11-16d.
Good Bengal	5 6-32d.
F. G. Benga'	5 10-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 14-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	5
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	5 30-32d. Sellers.
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·69
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,	
Geo. Mayalla Yarns ...	10 15-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Weft 54 American ...	12 1-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	13 1-2
Weft 32's	14 3-8
Twist 36	10 1-2
Twist 42	11 3-8
Twist American 60	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	.....
July-Aug	6·42
Aug.-Sept	6 34
Sept.-Oct	6·22
Oct.-Nov.	6·17
Nov.-Dec.	6 13
Dec.-Jan.	6·12
Jan.-Feb.	6·12
Feb.-Mch.	6 14
Mch.-Apl.	6·15

MANCHESTER, July 4.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady more enquiry in the market but not much business doing. Fair enquiry for Shirting Doo ies.

LONDON, July 4.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (p e r 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.	45 6 „
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	46 9 „
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	43 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—	£25-5 0
do Sept-Oct.—	£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close,	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	... „
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug —Antwerp...	63 9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	47 „
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	51 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	51 6 „
Do. Feroepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ...	£6-18-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Firm
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London.	.....

LONDON, July 4.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London...	Sellers. 37 3 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...	37 „
Do. Club No. 2 ..July-Aug.—London ...	37 3 „
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July—	37 6
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July-Aug.—	35 9
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central ...October—	7 5 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, July 4.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	Sellers. 9 5 1-2 „
German Beet-rot. 88 per cent. F O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec	9 7 3-4 „
„ Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 3 „
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	12 3 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India. ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, July 4.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July ...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan-Mch.	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Jan-Mch....	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch. ..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi ...	.....
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 4.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	10	0
„ Best English Selected.		71	15	0
„ Braziers ...	...	78	10	0
„ Tone of Market	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter ...	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	204	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6	1-2d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	10	15	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	...	5	10	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	...	6	2	6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	...	6	17	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	...	6	5	0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ...	...	5	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...		5	0	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...		2	15	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	2	18	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	...	3	16	9
Lead Pig English ...	...	20	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot ...	...	27		
„ 2 months hence ...		27	1-4	
Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing.				

LONDON, July 4.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady China buying.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	do
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div ...	£ 72 5-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ } 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dis	.....
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-8

LONDON, July 4.

SHELLAC.

Shellac T N Spot... ...	90	Sellers
Do. T N Spot Aug dely...	90	„
Do. T N Spot Oct. dely...	88-6	„
Do. Tone of closing market for T N Spot ...	Firm.	
Do. do T N Futures	Steady.	

General Tone of Market—Irregular with a fair business passing.

	Orange.	Garnet.	Button.
Stock ...	80,876	4,045	4,360
Month's Landings...	1,460	202	255
Month's Deliveries.	2,767	433	630

LONDON, July 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·42	6·43
Aug.-Sept...	6·34	6·35
Sept.-Oct....	6·22	6·23
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·17	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·13	6·14
Dec-Jan. ..	6·12	6·13
Jan.-Feb. ..	6·12	6·13
Feb.-Mar....	6·14	6·15
Mar.-Apl ...	6·15	6·16

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed Steady
Do. closed for future ...	Quiet but steady.
Do. for East Indians.....	do
Total Day's Sales ...	5'000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 do
Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·45
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·70+1
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool,	
July-Aug.	6·43+ 1
Aug.-Sept.	6·35+ 1
Sept.-Oct.	6·24+ 2
Oct.-Nov.	6·18+ 1
Nov.-Dec.	6·14+ 1
Dec.-Jan.	6·13+ 1
Jan.-Feb.	6·13+ 1
Feb.-Mar.	6·13+ 1
Mar.-Apl.	6·14+ 1

MANCHESTER, July 5.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady more enquiry in the market but little doing —Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.

COTION WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American... ...	.....
Egyptian Visible supply ...	.....
East Indian Visible supply ...	.....
American Visible supply ...	.....
Visible supply other places ...	.....
Total week's Sales	56,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	3,000
Total for Exportation	1,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	53,000
Total Actual Exports	9,000
Total Week's Imports	48,000
Total Stock	934,000
Surats Week's Sales	400
Surats Sold on speculation ...	.....
Surats Sold for exportation ...	.....
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,000
Surat Actual Exports	100
Surat Week's Imports	1,000
Surat Stock	9,000
Afloat American	30,000
Afloat Indian	6,000
Total Afloat	45,000

LONDON, July 5.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). July-Aug—London—	45 6 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...July-Aug.—Antwerp—	47 „
Linseed, La Plata ...July-Aug. Antwerp —	43 6 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady	
Linseed Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... July	£25-5-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Sept. Oct.	£24-10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady	
Poppyseed. Canal ...July-Aug. Antwerp—	63 9 „
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close...	Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	47 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk	51 3 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk —	51 6 „
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red... ...	.....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels July-Aug.—Hull—	£ 6-18-0 „
Cotton Tone of Market at Close...	Steady.

LONDON, July 5.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London—	Sellers. 37 3 „

Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...July-Aug. London—	37 „
Wheat. Club No. 2...July-Aug. London—	37 „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... July-Aug.—London—Nominal.	
Do. Tone of market at close..	Steady.
Do. South Australian July ...	37 6 „
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs. —July-Aug.—	35 9 „
Do. do Tone of Market at close	Steady
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental(L'pool) ...	Oct. 7 5 1-4

LONDON, July 5.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg ...Aug.—	Sellers 9 5 1-4 „
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct-Dec.	9 7 1-2 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) July-Aug ..	13 3
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)...June-July—	.....
German Closing Tone Market..	Steady
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ... July-Aug.—	12 3 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...June-July—	.....
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...May ...	.....
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ...	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double bags) July-Aug.—	13 6 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...June-July—	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Steady

LONDON, July 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... July-Dec...	Value. 11
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...July-Mar.	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July-Dec...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Karachi	.....
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...July	12
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta	...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay orKarachi. July-Dec.	12
Java Sugar 23 T m O. or similar Bombay or Karachi	.....
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.—	12 3
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature ... }	Quiet with little doing.

LONDON, July 5.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	10	0
Copper Best English Selected	...	71	0	0
Copper Braziers ...	...	78	5	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter ...	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	204	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6	1-2d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool ...	...	10	12	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Cleveland ...		2	15	0
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...		2	18	0
„ „ Gartsherrie ...		3	17	0
Lead Pig English ...		19	17	6
Tone of Steel Market ...		Quiet.		
Silver, Spot		26	15-16	
Silver 2 months hence ...		27	3-16	
Silver Tone of Market...		Quiet China selling.		

LONDON, July 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	26 15-16
Silver 2 months	27 3-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	China Selling.
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 83 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 72 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 87 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans ...	2 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 5-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-4

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June 1913, as compared with the statement of 24th June 1913 :—

Liabilities.	June 24. Rs. a. p.	June 30. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c..	23011669 4 5	24777903 10 0
Other Deposits, &c	1718911733 10	174013984 8 6
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1051619 8 10	988869 6 9
Sundries	3130317 14 4	3505193 5 5
	2375853095 15 5	241815950 14 8
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	15221760 0 0	15207500 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	8824333 0 0	8857788 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	39738358 15 6	39568813 5 5
Accounts of Credit on do	39302218 5 10	39591654 14 10
Bills discounted, &c	34734022 15 1	32185607 13 10
Balances with other Banks.	2951170 0 9	2742332 3 7
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2474891 6 6	2462607 0 2
Stamps	12114 15 4	11963 12 3
Sundries	371775 4 3	7330.3 2 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	14363029 15 1	14135188 4 2
Cash, &c., at Branches.	93654809 15 6	100454065 10 6
	227585809 15 5	241815950 14 8

Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...July-Aug. London—	37 „
Wheat. Club No. 2...July-Aug. London—	37 „

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DANGEROUS TRAVELLING.

At the Bombay High Court on the appellate side before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. P. D. Bhide presented an application for the revision of an order by Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate of Poona.

It appeared that one Ladhu Ramji Jessa, a servant of a confectioner at the Poona Railway station was charged by the Railway Police before Mr. Cross with having travelled on the foot-board of a railway train in motion. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The accused was seen travelling on the foot-board of a train in motion, which had already left Poona Station and had got up speed. Sergeant Sutliff of the Railway Police shouted to the accused to jump off and had him arrested.

The accused said that he was endeavouring to recover the cost of some sweetmeats which he had sold to a passenger.

Mr. Cross held that the accused could have entered the compartment and according to the rules of the company travelled free to the next station and returned free to Poona by the following train. The Magistrate observed that the practice, although a common one, was dangerous. In this case the accused was seen holding a conversation with a passenger. The court, therefore, held that the accused was a passenger, travelling without a ticket on the foot-board of a railway train in motion, and convicted and and sentenced the accused as stated above.

Mr. Bhide contended that the Magistrate had erred in holding that the accused was a passenger within the meaning of section 118 of the Railway Act. It was open to the accused to have recovered his dues either by travelling on to the next station or by travelling on the foot-board, while the train was within the limits of the platform.

Their Lordships issued a notice to the Railway Police to show cause why the sentence should not be set aside.

THE POLICE COURT.

COCAINE SELLERS CAUGHT.

After ceaseless watching and several fruitless attempts the Customs officers arrested two cocaine sellers on Saturday morning at Chindi Bazaar. Chief Inspector McCarthy, with Inspector Hubbard and some sepoys, went to the place about 4 a. m. and raided a den which was on the ground floor of a building there. There were two rooms adjoining each other, which were visited by men engaged in the sale of the drug. One man named Gulbaz Mamushia was found sleeping at the entrance to the room. As he saw the Excise men he rushed out and tried to run away, but he was chased and caught. Another man named Sayyed Gulam Hussein was lying on a cot in the room. On a search some packets of cocaine were found concealed on the beds they were sleeping on and some others concealed in some vacant beds in an adjoining room. Altogether 74 grains of cocaine were recovered. Both the accused were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday.

After the evidence against the accused had been taken, Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai, who appeared for them, said that there were certain contradictions in the evidence as to the place from which the cocaine was taken, and therefore the case had not been proved against the accused.

The Magistrate said that, although there were certain contradictions, they were not material. He therefore convicted the accused. The first accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, who had been fined Rs. 100 on a former occasion, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

On Saturday afternoon Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at Mazagon, disposed of a case in which Deputy-Inspector Melville charged Ehaw Samoo, a Hindu, and H. G. Bertram, a Christian, with cheating one Hari Luxmon in respect of Rs. 10.

The evidence showed that the first accused, who was employed as a table-boy in the service of one Mrs. Brown, at Clare-road, went to the Salvation Army quarters some time ago and met one Ludekans and asked him to join in an employment agency, which he contemplated starting. Ludekans, after hearing what his plans were, showed no disposition to join the business. Bertram, who had acted as interpreter between the first accused and Bhow, showed his willingness to join Bhow as a partner. Bhow said that he would get applicants for employment while Bertram would do the correspondence work. Eventually Bhow met the complainant Hari, for whom he offered to secure a post as a muccadam on a monthly salary of Rs. 30, if he paid Rs. 10 as commission. Hari gave Rs. 10 on the 24th ultimo, when Bhow told him to see him again on the 1st instant. On the 1st instant Hari went to Bhow, who put him off from day to day till Saturday when he said that he had no job to offer. Hari then reported the matter to the police, who arrested both the accused.

The first accused denied the charge.

The second said he knew nothing about the transaction and that he was led into the business by the first accused.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment while the second was discharged.

MOTOR-CAR CASES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad fined Ganpat Raoji Sinde Rs. 7 for driving motor-car No. 1068 along Hughes-road with his left front lamp extinguished. The same Magistrate fined Jiva Hira, driver of motor-car No. 2641, Rs. 10, for driving in a rash and negligent manner at Chowpatty, Rs. 7 for not stopping the car when called upon to do so by a police officer, and Rs. 3 for not producing his licence. Sergeant Burke prosecuted in both the cases.

EXCESS WEIGHT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. P. B. R. Modi and J. R. Dubash, an agent of the S. P. C. A. charged Murli Bhawani, a cart-driver, with carrying excess weight of sixty maunds. The accused was arrested while taking a wooden beam 1 ton 11 cwts. in weight from Sewri to Tarwari. He was fined Rs. 5.

AN OLD DECEPTION.

Manilal Ambalal Yajnik, managing-agent in Bombay of the Labour Exchange Bureau of Ajmere, was charged at Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate with cheating Jaikrishna G. Thakur, and with forging a document for the purpose of cheating.

Inspector E. Morris, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution. It is alleged that the accused having formed the acquaintance of the complainant and his uncle, offered to obtain them appointments in the General Post Office and the Cosmopolitan Bank representing that a sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited in the Cosmopolitan Bank.

The money was paid to the accused, who later stated it had been deposited as required and that both the men had been appointed in the respective offices on good salaries. He also showed to the complainants what purported to be orders of employment signed by the Superintendent of the G. P. Office and the manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank.

On making inquiries the complainants found the money had not been deposited and it was alleged that the letters of appointment were forgeries.

The evidence of the complainant, Ramchunder Dave, and Mr. K. B. Desai, Superintendent of the Post Master General's office, having been recorded, the case was remanded till the 8th instant.

AMUSEMENTS.

MORE BEAUTIFUL DANCES AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The two new performers at the Royal Opera House, Mlle. Benzoni and Mlle. Dorion fully justified the anticipations on Saturday night. Coming from well-known Continental halls where the ballet has been elevated to the highest standard, it was only to be expected that these artistes would provide an entertainment of skill and grace. It was dual part Mlle. Dorin impersonating a boy and they danced with charm and rhythm and with quite lover-like enthusiasm in a fanciful piece entitled "Feteau Camp Tartare." At one time Mlle. Benzoni flashed hither and thither across the stage in a series of wonderful bounds, at another she presented a picture of immobile grace poised not upon feet as it seemed but upon two delicate points. Then both dancers were seen in a twirling fantasia which was absorbing, interesting and effective.

To give in quick succession three such diverse dances as those, which Mlle. Roshanara executes, demonstrates a versatility of more than ordinary power. In the "Idol Dance," although interesting as a fragment of mythological lore, there is hardly sufficient scope for life and motion but what a contrast in the other two selections.—In the one, "Omar Khayam," the dancer shows herself a figure overflowing with mischievous frolic and glee; while in the other, "Springtime," she conveys by supple movement and Sylph-like grace her fervour of rejoicing at the birth of the new season.

Both the cinema selections were of a dramatic nature. In "The Court Dancer," the famous Three Musketeers of Dumas were met with in one of their numerous thrilling adventures their hero, D'Artagnan, rescuing his lady from the clutches of that arch-intriguer, Cardinal Richelieu. The "Crime on the Coast" was well acted on the screen and contained some exciting situations.

The programme was opened by the Jackovlew Trio with a sketch of Hungarian gipsy caravan life, wherein several quaint dances were given. Mme. Jackovlew sang a prelude and an interlude in pleasing style.

As the entire entertainment lasted some two hours and a half the management have decided to commence the first performance in future at 6-30 instead of at 7 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The remarkable film which introduces a new development into cinematography is being shown this week at the Excelsior. It is a story of political intrigue, in which the throne of a kingdom is at stake, the title being "On the Steps of the Throne." There are three acts, and the film takes nearly an hour to run, but the story is one which "grips" the audience, and in spite of the length, there is not a dull moment throughout. The plot is an excellent one the acting and setting are exceedingly fine, and the photography is exceptionally good. Altogether it is one of the best films which have yet been presented at the Excelsior. It was secured at considerable expense and trouble and is certain to please all who see it. There are only two other films and yet the programme is an exceptionally interesting one. The "Animated Gazette" had never provided a better selection of news than it does this week. There is a long film of the remarkable Suffragette procession in London and Morpeth: the warm welcome which the Terra Nova received is also depicted, and another interesting topical film is the ceremony of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the polar pictures of the Scott Expedition in the Antarctic are shortly to arrive in Bombay, and will be shown at the Excelsior. The third film, which is being shown this week, is one in which the irrepressible Wiffles reigns supreme. He is pictured as having had a remarkable dream, in which he saw himself elected President of the French Republic. Wiffles evidently believes in maintaining the gay traditions of the French nation, and the way in which he conducts himself as the head of the Republic would move a sphinx to laughter.

"Quo Vadis?" was shown for the last time in Bombay at the matinee on Sunday afternoon. The film, which, we have it on the authority of the London Press, induced the King to have a miniature cinematograph fitted up at Buckingham Palace, was the talk of the city while it was being shown. It is undoubtedly the finest film that has been shown in India, and the claim that it is the finest film yet produced seems to be quite justified.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, Commander-in-chief, Scottish Command, has been promoted to general. He is in his fifty-sixth year. Major-Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington has been promoted to lieutenant-general over the heads of five other officers. He will continue to command the London District until the end of August.

Our Rangoon correspondent telegraphs that the Acting Lieutenant-Governor proceeds on a tour to Mandalay on July 15th, where His Honour stays until July 22nd, thence Sir George Shaw makes a tour to Myingyun, Pakkoku, Pagan and several other riverine stations, arriving in Rangoon on August 4th.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN MANY DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Arabian Sea current has given moderate to heavy rain over the Peninsula and light falls in the Punjab. The Bay current continued to give rain in Burma and Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East and North Bengal, Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces, the west coast and Mysore; fairly general in the West Punjab and Hyderabad; local in Kaskmir, West Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, South-east Madras, and the Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the west of the United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, East Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, seven inches; Tavoy and Moulmein, four; Mymensingh and Dinajpur, one; Bogra and Balasore, two; Cherat, one; Jubbulpore, three quarters; Ratnagiri, three; Karwar and Mangalore, two; Nizamabad, five; Gulbarga and Raichur, three; Mercara, two; Chitaldrug and Madras, one and a half; Cuddapah, one; Nellore, two.

Both monsoon currents are somewhat more active this morning, and a storm appears to be forming over the Bay. Low temperatures continue in the Punjab.

Forecast:-An increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country and the north-east of the Peninsula.

FORECAST OF INCREASED RAIN FALL IN THE NORTH EAST.

SIMLA, July 6.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, on the west coast, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and the Deccan; fairly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, east United Provinces, Kashmir, Central, India, east Berar, west Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan and local in Bengal and Punjab. A few falls also have occurred in the west United Provinces and north west Frontier Provinces.

Tavoy reports three inches of rainfall, Monywa, two; Lashio, one and-a-half; Gorakhpur, one; Multan a half; Seonie, one; Pendra and Chanda, two; Bombay and Ratnagiri, five; Karwar, four; and Nizamabad, one.

The Bay current has again failed to produce a storm, and only a slight depression is passing inland over the Orissa coast. The Arabian Sea current is active, but rainfall at present is occurring chiefly in the west of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in north-east India.

BHOWNAGAR, July 5.

Abnormal rainfall at Dhola caused floods in Rangoola river on Wednesday night which penetrated into the houses. There was great confusion as the unfortunate incident at Palitana is still fresh in the minds of the people who fled to places of safety. The floods subsided during the night without doing serious damage.

AT SEA.

The Japan Line steamer "Bombay Maru," Captain T. Tozawa, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe etc., reports having experienced light to gentle N. W. Wind and fine clody weather with passing rain sometimes.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	33·89	32·20	31·43
Sunday, 6th July	6·14	7·03	7·07
Total.....	40·03	39·23	38·50

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 5.

Station.	Last 24 hours, to date.	Total. 1911	Total. 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill,	2·90	29·37	12·97	12·56

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 5th	91·3	75·0	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	81·3	...	...
Muskat 4th ...	93·3	84·1	...	...
Multan ...	98·8	73·5	0·32	3·31
Rawalpindi ...	93·4	67·6	0·73	5·07
Lahore ...	93·9	73·2	0·25	2·42
Sirsa ...	99·8	71·0	...	8·26
Ambala ...	90·5	70·9	...	10·62
Delhi ...	93·0	78·3	...	6·35
Agra ...	99·0	78·5	...	2·77
Mainpuri ...	99·2	78·1	...	1·61
Jhansi ...	100·6	77·5	0·11	1·03
Cawnpore ...	98·6	78·5	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	100·6	76·5	0·08	4·94
Jacobabad ...	106·1	81·2	...	0·82
Karachi ...	83·5	82·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	91·6	75·2	...	5·66
Jaipur ...	94·7	77·1	...	7·04
Kotah ...	95·6	81·6	...	3·11
Bhuj ...	93·5	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka ...	88·2	82·2	...	1·95
Veraval ...	85·6	80·3	0·5	17·56
Rajkot ...	95·1	74·2	...	9·48
Bhavnagar Para.	96·0	76·8	...	22·05
Surat ...	89·9	77·6	0·47	20·80
Ahmedabad ...	96·1	77·7	...	11·67
Deesa ...	95·3	75·9	...	7·29
Neemuch ...	89·9	74·0	...	5·98
Indore ...	84·6	73·1	...	8·24
Jubbulpore ...	91·8	74·3	0·74	10·81
Saugor ...	89·3	72·9	0·07	9·90
Hoshangabad ...	91·1	76·9	...	5·37
Khandwa ...	90·2	77·1	...	8·61
Akola ...	97·2	77·5	...	7·02
Amraoti ...	94·8	76·8	...	12·49
Nagpur ...	87·8	73·8	0·24	13·06
Chanda ...	89·5	74·0	0·40	10·35
Raipur ...				
BOMBAY ...	84·5	77·2	0·67	27·50
Ratnagiri ...	84·3	74·4	3·22	28·91
Marmagao ...	86·5	71·7	1·41	34·94
Karwar ...	84·2	72·0	2·01	33 22
Malegaon ...	93·4	75·0	...	5·29
Ahmednagar ...	89·1	72·0	...	17·40
Poona ...	84·0	71·3	0·08	15·23
Sholapur ...	94·3	74·1	0 03	5·21
Bijapur ...	87·2	7·8	...	6·44
Belgaum ...	80·3	64·5	0 30	9·68
Aurangabad ...	90·9	72·2	...	7·88
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	91·9	71·2	5·25	12·32
Hyderabad ...	93·3	72·2	0·35	4·95
Mangalore ...	79·8	71·8	2·18	39·45
Calicut ...	77·3	74·7	1·72	29·15
Cochin ...	83·7	72·7	0·24	26·37
Colombo ...	84·0	78·5	0·09	8·58
Masulipatam ...	93 3	76·2	...	1·95
Bellary ...	92·0	72 8	...	2·68
Cuddapah ...	99·0	74·5	1·21	2·54
Madras ...	91·5	74·5	1·33	2·10
Bangalore ...	77·8	65 8	0·61	6·24
Coimbatore ...	83·4	68·8	...	1·16
Trichinopoly ...	85·1	77 3	...	0·91
Negapatam ...	98·7	78·8	...	0·62

FOURTH OF JULY.

AMERICAN BANQUET IN BOMBAY.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

The anniversary of the Fourth of July was duly celebrated on Friday night at the Taj Hotel, a banquet being given by Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul at Nassau, Bahama Islands, now on special commercial service in India, who is at present residing at the Taj Hotel. The room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks in fraternal proximity. Among those present were:—Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government, Mr. Alfredo Casenova, Consul General of Portugal, Mr. Jaffer Bey, Consul-General of Turkey, Capt. Hardcastle, Consul of Norway, Mr. Maurice Couvelier, Consul of Belgium, Mr. Jose Meana, Consul of Spain, Mr A. Platt, Acting Consul for Austria Hungary, Mr. F. Heyer, Consul of Germany, Mr. Edward J. Norton, American Consul, Dr. S. S. Coleman, American Vice and Deputy Consul, Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies, Manager, Remington Typewriter Company, Limited, Mr. John Wallace, Editor, "Indian Textile Journal," Mr. F. C. Williams, Manager, Messrs. Lever Brothers Limited, Mr. E. W. Dawson, Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Mr. T. H. Payne, Assistant Manager, Standard Oil Company, Mr. F. A. H. East, Manager, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. J. A. Ramage, Manager, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Mr. H. Compton, Sub-Manager, David Sassoon and Co., Mr. F. P. Wiggin, Manager, United States Steel Export Company, Mr. J. V. Levi, Manager, Austrian Export and Import Company, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager, Tata Hydro-Electric Co., etc.

After the toast of His Majesty the King had been proposed by Mr. Baker, a similar toast was proposed of President Woodrow Wilson by Mr F. Noel-Paton, who referred to the splendid personal character of the new chief executive of that country. The rulers of the other great nations of the world were honoured in like manner, and suitable responses made by their respective Consular representatives in Bombay.

OPEN DOOR POLICY IN INDIA.

Mr. Baker, in his remarks to those present, stated he felt proud to have been able to gather together the representatives of such important countries, and of such great commercial interests. It was an interesting event that there were here gathered, in the most friendly sort of way, for the common object of celebrating a great event in American history, those who stood for some of the leading commercial industries of the world, all enjoying security and prosperity under the beneficial rule of Great Britain in India. Mr. Baker said that he could not help but admire and love England for her open door policy in India, which gave all countries of the world, including his own, a chance to compete on precisely the same terms as British manufacturers themselves. He mentioned that possibly to many British commercial interests, including perhaps some represented at that dinner, the international altruism of the open door policy might not especially appeal, and that perhaps they looked upon American, German and other foreign manufacturing interests as interloping in their rightful field. Speaking, however, as a representative of Americans who were thus "butting in" to the Indian market, Mr Baker said that he believed that every American commercial missionary, just like every American religious missionary, was contributing in India to a campaign for higher ideals, which assisted in raising the standard of living, improved economic efficiency, and so helped to expand and develop, for the common benefit of all nations as well as India, this great market which enlightened British policy left open to the whole world. In illustration of how competition may help rather than hurt, he told a story of how in a particular town in America there was first only one lawyer, who was noted for his lean, hungry look, the shabby appearance of his wife and lack of prosperity generally. Finally there came another lawyer to the town, and people said that this must certainly mean that two men with their families would be on a starvation basis, but strange to say, both lawyers then seemed to get prosperous and fat, and finally when a third lawyer came, they began to look overfed, and they bought motor cars and their wives blazed out with silk dresses and diamonds. It seemed that with new legal blood arriving on the field, and soliciting business, that people who never had dreamed of going to court began to litigate and, of course, that meant the employment of lawyers for both plaintiffs and defendants, and so business grew.

COMMERCIAL COMPETITION.

In the same way commercial competition of different nations tends to create and expand markets, and educate people into spending their money in channels not thought of before. In introducing the various Consuls, Mr. Baker, in the case of Norway, gave interesting reminiscences of Amundsen, the great Norwegian explorer and discoverer, whom Mr. Baker met when Consul at Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen returned after leaving the Antarctic continent. The speaker said he would never be able to forget his great pleasure in being permitted by this great and modest man to send a brief official cable to the State Department announcing the discovery of the South Pole.

Mr. F. Noel-Paton, in a well considered speech, enlivened by humour, declared that in his opinion the civilised world had reaped distinct advantages by the separation of the United States from Great Britain, as our Empire would have become cumbrous and unwieldy, and greater things had been attained by each nation working out its own ideals in its own sphere, each having a friendly rivalry with the other. He was wholly convinced himself of the wisdom of Great Britain's imperial trade policy in allowing a fair field and no favour. It operated beneficially to the inhabitants of the farflung British Empire in enabling them to acquire the best value the world produced for the money they had to spend. It also induced the spirit of emulation amongst British manufacturers. And last, but not least, he was sure that the knowledge possessed by other nations that where Great Britain annexed fresh territory, trading facilities would be afforded them in an equal degree with British subjects, rendered them far more tolerant to the world expansion of the British Empire than would otherwise have been the case.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.

Mr. Saxon Davies said that though he was not an American he could claim very close affinity with them, having been for a quarter of a century associated with one of America's greatest commercial organizations. In proposing the toast of "Authors and Poets of the United States" he remarked that although America had achieved the most wonderful results in her phenomenal industrial expansion, it should not be forgotten at a Fourth of July celebration, by the friends of that great country, that there was a sphere in which America had distinguished herself in an eminent degree, loftier than that of trade. He referred to the world of intellect. In almost every department of letters they had set their mark, and could rightly claim that they had added to the immortals. Whether we considered such names as Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Washington Irvine in prose, of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and Edgar Allan Poe in poetry, or of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Artemus Ward in the field of humour, to mention but a few, we were compelled to reflect on the number of those writers who are enshrined in our hearts as being of the very elect in the world of literature.

REGARD FOR ENGLISHMEN.

Speaking as an American with a long experience of life in India, Mr. H. P. Gibbs made a graceful reference to the regard he felt for the Englishmen in India observing that he felt as entirely at home amongst them in every way, as if he were in his native country. He referred to the extreme pleasure it gave him to be present that evening as a long time had elapsed since last he was privileged to attend a Fourth of July dinner. He approved of Britain's commercial policy in India of the open door, and had no doubts as to the increase in America's trade with India that would gradually take place as a knowledge of the excellence of America's products became more widely disseminated.

Mr. John Wallace remarked, in an interesting speech, that 29 years had elapsed since he last had the opportunity of being present at a Fourth of July dinner, which was in the Caucasus, with some American oil prospectors. He thought there was an almost limitless field in India for American machine-made articles of good quality.

Mr. Edward J. Norton, the American Consul at Bombay, followed, graphically describing the cordial relations existing between the American community in Bombay and their fellow-Europeans here, and expressed the pleasure it afforded Mr. Baker and himself to meet such a representative cosmopolitan gathering as was present that night. Interesting speeches followed by Mr. Ramage, Mr. T. H. Payne, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wiggin and others.

ARREST OF ENGLISHMEN IN BOSNIA.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" of Vienna published on June 12th a telegram from Sarajevo stating that a domiciliary perquisition had been made in the rooms of Mr. Macfarren, Secretary of the British Consulate at Sarajevo. "The official and his friend, the philologist Johnston," added the telegram, "were arrested, but soon released. The inquiry is proceeding."

Inquiry at the Bosnian Bureau in Vienna was answered on June 13th by the statements that nothing whatever was known of the affair, that it concerned the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, and that, in any case, if Englishmen had been arrested, there would have been a reason for it. Inquiry in a non-English quarter at Sarajevo has brought out the following more ample though possibly not exhaustive, information:—"On Sunday afternoon June 8th, towards 5 p. m., Mr. Charles John Hope Johnston, a painter from London, was walking with Mr. Mcfarren, titular Secretary of the British Consulate, towards Ilidzhe. On the way they met a number of gipsies, in whose language Mr. Johnston took interest. Suddenly some soldiers appeared, arrested the two Englishmen, and conducted them to the nearest police station, where they were detained till 9 p. m. They were then taken under escort to Mr. Johnston's lodgings, which were searched—without result. Afterwards, towards 11 p. m., a military commission proceeded with Mr. Macfarren to his lodgings, which were also searched, without other result than the seizure of a small notebook in Mr. Macfarren's pocket. The nocturnal adventure ended towards 4 a.m. at the central police office, where Mr. Johnston was stripped naked and remorselessly searched—without result. On June 9th the British Consul, Mr. Freeman, made representations to the authorities, who replied that the notebook seized must be examined. According to Mr. Macfarren it contains nothing but a few insignificant notes."

If this description of the affair is even approximately accurate says the "Times" it is to be hoped that the proper diplomatic steps will be taken without delay.

Rear Admiral John B. Eustace, who has just been advanced to flag rank, is well known on the East Indies Station. He served there several commissions, was employed in the suppression of gun running up the Gulf in the eighties, was principal transport officer during the China Expedition, 1900, and he commanded the cruiser Fox, East Indies Squadron, 1904-07, including her varied service in putting down gun running up the Gulf and on the East African coasts.

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MEDICINE IN CENTRAL INDIA.

HOW WESTERN METHODS HAVE SPREAD.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in the course of an address at the opening of the summer session of the King Edward Hospital at Indore, reviewed the progress of Western medical science and surgery in Central India and spoke of the fine work accomplished by the Indian Medical Service there. Indore appears to have been first in the field, for as far back as 1848 a charitable hospital was established there. Gwalior was much more chary of accepting Western methods, and not till nearly thirty years later was any real progress made in that State. Bhopal established a medical department in 1854; but it is not recorded that it achieved much and sixteen years elapsed before the first hospital on European lines was opened. After referring to various other pioneer medical institutions opened in various parts of the Central India Agency, Mr. Tucker went on to say it was not to be supposed there was no medical aid of any sort within reach of the people before the British occupation. On the contrary, the West "in the matter of medicine owed and acknowledged an immense debt to the East." The ancient city of Ujjain was a well-known seat of medical learning; while undoubtedly surgeons and physicians accompanied the great Moghul armies that passed from time to time through Central India. Their methods, he admitted, were probably of the rough and ready order, though one would hesitate to compare, their skill too unfavourably with that possessed by Western physicians of their day. The people themselves had great faith in their own healers—the Hindus "vaids" and the Mahomedan "hakims" and some of these practitioners won the most astonishing reputations for effecting marvellous cures. Mr. Tucker showed how the difficulties of communication hampered the progress of medical science. In the rains the country became "absolutely landlocked," and for many years what medical relief could be given through Western instrumentality was confined to the towns. Country people had to look after themselves, relying in times of sickness on what scanty stock of knowledge, handed down from generation to generation through wise women or wizards, was available in their own immediate circle. Instaucing the appalling ignorance of the rural population even to the present day in Central India, Mr. Tucker mentioned that not very long ago a peculiarly violent form of malaria, which developed into pneumonia and was very fatal, was "treated" by a blacksmith who branded his patients on the back and loins with a heated ploughshare. What success attended this medico's very drastic treatment—far worse than any starvation cure, and that seems sufficiently formidable—Mr. Tucker omitted to say. It seems strange that while the simple countryfolk readily enough submitted to treatment of this kind, they did not willingly submit themselves to any surgical operation conducted on Western lines. It was not the knife they dreaded; but the idea of taking chloroform. While, however, they were shy of availing themselves of the benefits of Western surgery, they soon, said Mr. Tucker, came to appreciate the value of our medical treatment. It would take too long to follow Mr. Tucker through all his detailed history of the gradual expansion from small and uncertain beginnings right up to the year 1911, the latest year for which figures are given, when 217 State and aided medical institutions in the Central India Agency treated considerably more than a million and a half new patients. There were many difficulties to overcome. Ignorance prejudice, and superstition, and the physical difficulties of the country have been the worst. Many medical officers have done good and courageous work in the cause of humanity in Central India; but Mr. Tucker had time to mention only two names, Dr. Beaumont and Dr. Keegan. It was Dr. Beaumont who won a great reputation in the sixties when at the Indore Charitable Institution (of which the King Edward Hospital is an offshoot). He became famous as an eye specialist; and later, when a common gangrenous disease called sloughing phagdena broke out among the coolies engaged in railway construction during the rains one year, he it was who finally discovered a successful treatment in the application of strong nitric acid. Later still, in the eighties, the Indore Charitable Hospital came to be regarded as one of the most important institutions of its kind under Dr. Keegan, to whose memory Mr. Tucker also paid a fine tribute.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Monday, 7th July, 1913.

FUR PRODUCTION.

AN instructive article on Fur Animals in the Russian supplement to the "Times" reveals the land of the Tsar as the richest fur country in the world. North America has many and various animals that have been hunted for the sake of their valuable skins from time immemorial, but the furs that people of fashion consider the finest and pay enormous prices for come from Russia, the true and only home of the sable, and in recent years the chief refuge of the fur seal and of the sea-otter. The silver fox, the blue and Arctic foxes are others of her precious fauna, and are very nearly as complete a monopoly of the Empire as the sable. In ancient days and down to two or three centuries ago, sable belonged to the Crown and tribute was paid to the Tsar in these skins. If the Sovereign desired to honour specially any distinguished subject, a gift of sables marked his approval. But they were not so high-priced then as they are now. Half-a-crown could buy one. A good skin in these days of luxury, will fetch £100. At that rate a good sable cloak would be worth a king's ransom, though what sum that would represent, while socialism is so much in vogue, it is not easy to say. But Russia has not on her fur list, the delicate chinchilla, the nutria, the opossum or the kangaroo. These belong to other countries. Mr. Buckland complains that the more beautiful species of birds are in danger of extermination from the human craze for wearing feathers on the head. It is just as sad to realise that fur animals are being so reduced in numbers that where tens of thousands of sables were captured in Siberia some years ago, only hundreds are now to be found there. The Russian Government was obliged to enact a law making a close season for sable for the three years, ending in January 1916.

Silver fox-skin that used to cost only a few roubles, now fetches thousands, and even blue fox will sell easily for £50. As for the sea-otter, that most prized of all furs, not only for its beauty but for the fact that it defies imitation, it has been found necessary, to preserve it from extinction, to draw up and sign international agreements to leave it alive and in peace. Thirty or forty years ago, thousands of sea-otter could be captured off the Russian coasts, a year's take in Kamschatka recently only numbered fourteen. Consequently the skin runs up in price to £700 or £1,000. To help the fur trade and save it from sliding down, the Russians have taken a hint from the Canadians, and established a silver-fox and sable farm in Russia. The native tribes in the wild Ural fastnesses breed fur animals, but their system is too irregular to serve as a model. The Minister of Agriculture, M. Krivoshein, feeling that millions of the outlying inhabitants of the Empire were threatend with the loss of their livelihood if the fur animals went on decreasing, took the matter up, had live sables and silver foxes brought from Siberia and introduced them to a well-equipped farm, 30 miles from St. Petersburg, where they now lead a happy domesticated life, bringing up their families contentedly. Prince Edward Island with its fox-farmers was the model for this establishment. Fir-trees and cunning hollow trunks give an air of reality to the ground, deceiving the sables and foxes who never suspect that the artificial region is not their old wild habitat. They become so tame that they even insist on being noticed by visitors and want to romp with them.

The Ostiaks of the Ural have always been able to domesticate the sable. But they catch him young, take him actually from the nest. He then grows up in the Ostiak's hut, and is of use in ridding the premises of rats and all vermin, until his own fatal hour dawns. The sable when tame, seldom returns to a wild life, though he is tempted to hunt the squirrel—his natural prey—at sight. The Uralian sables are the light coloured variety and their very best winter skin only fetches about £6. To catch a sable is nice work. When snow covers the ground, the Siberian trapper sets out on his hardy pony, with his dog, and follows the tracks of the squirrel, knowing that where he is the sable soon will be. The dog locates the animal and barks him up a tree. In this refuge he stays and then the trapper fixes a fine horse-hair net, provided with small bells, round the tree at about 20 or 30 yards distance. He and his dog then retire and the sable, being a most inquisitive creature comes down to examine the net and is at once caught in its toils. The bells tell the trapper that his plan has succeeded; he comes up, kills and skins the sable. To take alive a full-grown sable thus would be easy, but as it is fierce and absolutey untamably the trapper, unless offered a special reward, never takes one alive. But the young, if they have not learned to eat live food, are very easily domesticated. They are reared on cranberries and nuts. It remains to be seen whether the fur of the animals bred on the farm will be as valuable as that of the wild creatures. As the ostriches on well-managed runs grow as fine feathers as any wild bird left to his own devices, it is very probable that the sable and the silver fox will be equally practical. A great advantage in the fur enclosures is that the farmer can select at leisure the animals that have grown their fur to a nicety and leave the others to improve without running any danger of losing them, a risk the trapper of the wild must take if he feel inclined to let a poor pelt go.

PRISON REFORM. EARNEST effort in favour of prison reform is being made throughout India, and report after report issued by the provincial Governments mentions it in one phase or another. Bombay, as was recently announced, is to follow the example of Bengal, Madras, and Burma, in the establishment of a Borstal prison. Madras, which has just issued its jail report, has been doing its best effectively to separate casual criminals from habitual, and the young from the old. This task, however, has not been found to be as simple as it sounds; for although it has been entailed on the staff of all prisons since 1894, when the Prisons Act was passed, it is evident that a satisfactory system has not yet been evolved. The Act requires that casuals and habituals shall be separated during the night and also as far as possible during working hours, but it is found at Madras that, unless there are two working enclosures, each fully equipped, it is practically impossible to prevent a certain measure of communication between the two classes of convicts. To set aside one or more jails for habitual prisoners only, would not be, it is considered, quite satisfactory—an opinion which it is easy enough to understand, for it is the casual and not the habitual, who demand special treatment. Government, which attaches particular importance to this, therefore, hopes to effect a satisfactory improvement by strengthening the rules already in force. If the difficulties to be met in this way are too great, however, the Jail Department would perhaps do best to establish —if there is sufficient room there—a special class for the more promising of the casuals at the Borstal Jail at Tanjore. Many casuals must by age be qualified for admission to this jail, and it would seem that a number of men rather older in age, but otherwise in similar circumstances, might without disadvantage, be treated in the same building as a separate class. If for any reason this is not feasible there should not be great difficulty in setting aside a special prison for casual criminals which should be run on very similar lines to those of the "Borstal." There is yet one more problem, which faces the department. That is that while among adult convicts there is a small proportion of women, among juveniles there is a large and increasing proportion of girls. The authorities are greatly much exercising their minds to find an adequate reason. We imagine however that they would be better employed in hastening practical measures by establishing a female reformatory. This might prove to be of equal value to the Borstal Prison, of which high praise is written. For the encouragement of the movement in Bombay, we may quote a few lines on this subject:—"The Borstal Jail at Tanjore apparently has been a success from the very first, as far as the conduct of the inmates, their amenability to discipline and their eagerness to take advantage of the education offered is concerned. . . . . It is gratifying to know that the Madras Government, following the example of the Punjab and the United Provinces, are in treaty with the Salvation Army for the establishment of reform settlements in this Presidency, and are also willing to assist as much as possible any Prisoners' Aid Societies which may be formed for this purpose." As the most difficult part of a successful organisation is prisoners' aid, it might be well—if it has not already been done—to consult the Salvation Army here also.

WATERLOO. APROPOS the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, in a letter to "The Times," calls attention to the danger to which the famous battlefield is now exposed. At present, after ninety-eight years, it is still possible to walk over the ground and trace the movements executed by every division, perhaps every regiment, on either side. Not only can the natural hills and hollows still be recognized but La Havre Sainte and Hougomont itself stand almost as they stood in the days of Napoleon and Wellington. The very bank from behind which Picton's division rushed forward to repulse D'Erlon is there. These features have been seen and studied by many thousands of Britishers, all eager to understand the most decisive fight of modern history. Certainly, no other battle has been the subject of so much careful study during recent years. But now there is great danger that the old features of the field will be obliterated, to serve the commercialism of an age which is inclined to forget the past. Very soon, if some energetic measures are not taken, it will be covered with modern villas, factories, and gardens. The identity of the ground will become first doubtful, then forgotten, and we shall no longer be able to point to the spot where the Union Brigade crumpled up the French columns, where the 27th Inniskillings, threw themselves as a living barrier in the angle of the Charleroi-Brussels road, and were almost destroyed, but retained their post against all comers, where Picton fell gloriously, and where the mythical command of "Up Guards, and at 'em" would have been given had Wellington uttered it. Money is necessary if this desecration is to be averted. Sir Henry Knollys expresses his confidence that Englishmen will be ready to subscribe the necessary sum. Frenchmen, too, might take a part in the work. Waterloo is now a matter of history. We have long ceased to gloat over our victory, or cast it in the teeth of the country which we had the good fortune to defeat. Frenchmen can recognise that the fact that they were beaten is not a matter for shame or resentment. This month there is to be unveiled a memorial to the French soldiers who fell at Hougomont. France, as well as England, will soon wish to commemorate the great battle, although for her it did not end in victory. It would be a magnificent symbol of the consummation of the *entente cordiale* if they were to unite to preserve the field on which they fought their last great battle.

BOMBAY AND RE-VACCINATION. HEADED by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a committee of the Bombay Corporation has just made a very serious mistake in recommending the raversal of an important policy, which the Corporation had adopted so long as three years ago. It was on the 4th of July 1910 that a committee was appointed to report as to the desirability of rendering re-vaccination compulsory in the city. The Corporation took an enlightened view on what was then a delicate question, and its attitude was one which did credit to a progressive city. Basing its belief on experience at its own hospital in Arthur Road, it accepted the view that a grave risk was run by those who depended on primary vaccination only for immunity from attack by small-pox. Eventually it recommended Government to make re-vaccination compulsory between the ages of 7 to 9. It is difficult to understand where primary vaccination is compulsory, what serious objection can be offered to re-vaccination. But curiously it is offered, and in view of the protests which the Corporation received at various times, it was decided last April to reconsider the matter. As the result a committee has decided to take the part of the objectors, and the Corporation is recommended to take a deplorably backward step by informing Government that the operation in its opinion should still be an optional matter. In view of the strong medical opinion which favours re-vaccination no reasonable person can doubt that the Corporation will commit a serious indiscretion, if it agrees to make this concession to ignorance and prejudice. The concession would be the more deplorable because it is so unnecessary, for the success of the measures which the Pilgrim Department have taken to persuade the Hajis to undergo vaccination, shows how easy it is to overcome the fears of the people if they are approached in a tactful manner. We hope the members of the Corporation will realise what serious effect such negligence, as is urged upon them, may have on the health of the city, and will listen to the advise of the more sensible section of the committee. For, we are glad to notice that the Committee is far from united. While ten members sign the report, six write minutes of dissent from it, and three others apparently find themselves unable to agree with it. We trust, therefore, that the members will consider the matter with the greatest care, before they permit themselves to be influenced by the re-actionary group.

CIVIL WAR ON THE RAND. AFTER assuming a state of civil war, the trouble on the Rand has been settled, and the negotiations between General Botha and Mr. Smuts and the mine-owners and the men's leaders have resulted in an agreement to the re-instatement of the men and to the holding of a Government inquiry into their grievances. The news of the settlement will be received with relief by all lovers of peace. Unfortunately, however, it came after considerable bloodshed, for the police and troops had several times to fire on the mob, martial law had been proclaimed, and had not wiser counsels prevailed, the loss of life might have been even more serious, for it had been found necessary to request the Government to send more troops and also machine-guns. Apparently the rioting was the result of the malicious work of a body of revolutionaries and anarchists, for the leaders of the Federated Trades Unions entirely dissociate themselves from the armed resistance to law and order. The unanimity of the general strike, however, suggests that the cause of the unrest is deep-rooted. The way of the South African legislature is indeed thorny, and this latest trouble presents no small problem. Owing to the financial disorganisation which, as we have already pointed out, threatened the money markets should the strike be prolonged, the taking of prompt action, based on wise and tolerant counsel, was necessary. The origin of the trouble is the alleged grievances of the men in the gold mines on technical questions, and it is well that a Government inquiry is to be held into the whole matter.

THE Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, will meet the local Chamber of Commerce shortly to discuss their views on improvement of Delhi.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who had intended to come down to the plains by the middle of the present month, has decided to postpone his tour on account of the continued indisposition of Lady Meston.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE OF LIFE'S LITTLE VANITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

ECHOES OF PAN.

Of the two I prefer Mr. Algernon Blackwood. Of course a novelist is always less handicapped when dealing with the 'Fabulous' than the dramatist haunted by the necessity of preserving the unities—whatever they may be Mr. Blackwood has recently given us a book about grown-ups in Fairyland—a prisoner in Fairyland i the title if you have ever read that authors 'Education of Uncle Paul' and 'Jimbo'—and Mr. Knotlauch whose play 'Milestones' is bidding fair to become a rival of the evergreen 'Charley's Aunt,' has just given us a play dealing with Fauns in Human hand There is only one town—admirably played with horse-caughs and other equine noises, by Martin Harvey—but that is a detail. To Lord Stonbury who was about to shoot himself because he had lost some thousands of pounds which he could not pay, came the faun from a spot situate amongst the geranium beds. The situation is akin to the fable anent the newly-arrived baby and the gooseberry bushes, consequently you are smitten at once, unfortunately with the horrible idea that the 'creature' is not real. Stonbury, disbelieving in the identity of his visitor, essays a shot at him with the revolver as this failed to procure any effect save an inhuman laugh and an animal-like caper. His Lordship was convinced, and agreed to a bargain whereby the Faun—through his kinship with horses—would give him infallible race tips and Stonbury should introduce the Faun into the upper circles of society. Therefore the Faun became no longer a Faun but Prince Silvain disguised as Martin Harvey with an exceedingly human desire for poking into other peoples' business, particularly in the matter of their love-affairs. Eventually brought up against an inordinately icy suffragist he tells her that what she really wants is hon. Taunted by him as being afraid of it—she lets him kiss her —she faints and Pans thunders become peculiarly active. Then she marries Stonbury whose fortunes are retrieved and the Fawn disappears again into his bed amongst the geraniums. No I prefer Mr. Blackwood, and so I fancy will you —if you have once succumbed to the charm of his fags and sprites and other immortals.

TANQUERAY REDIVIVUS.

It scarcely seems possible that it is twenty years since the second Mrs. Tanqueray'—Pinero's acknowledged masterpiece—first saw production. At the revival last week there was none of that tandriness, as of long forgotten garments resuscitated, and, though perhaps the dialogue appeared somewhat stilted at times, the ensemble was as thrilling and tense of interest as of yore. Even Mrs. Patrick Campbell who took up her original role of Paula Tanqueray, showed no trace of the intervening years only Sir George—Alexander of that ilk—was a trifle grayer and more mature. But his trousers were as carefully creased as ever, which is what matters most—if we are to believe the edict of the Tailor and Cutler whose criticism has found harbour in the dramatic notes of every periodical with a penchant for epigram. However—it is a fine play, finely acted and the St. James is quite a meeting place at present for the creme de la creme, and a good sprinkling of exiles from the East.

THE POET-LAUREATE.

The discussion still drives apace as to whom shall be given the Laureateship. 'Some says one thing and some says other', Kipling—William Watson—Mrs. Maynell—Laurence Binyon and Owen Seaman have all been suggested—in fact it has been veritable battle of the Bags. Some, too, have proposed tentatively that the post should be divided. Rudyard Kipling for 'dispatches'—Ell a Wheeler Wilcox for "Hatcher" and Masefield for "Matche's'. It is rather a storm in a tea-cup when you come to analyse it. The occasions on which the Laureate is called to exercise his muse are very rare, and so far as I can see, the effusions worthy of perpetuation which have been produced by former Laureates, rarer still. Putting on one side the 'Recessionall', the principal poem penned by Rudyard Kipling for a set-purpose, namely 'The absent-minded Beggar' has only equalled in its banality by Sullivan's musical setting of the verses. If commemoration in lyric form is desirable why not throw open the lists, and award the Bags to the most musical singer the honour to last until another occasion calls for a further competion. Or as Jerome K. Jerome suggest :—if a Laureate why not a Court Jester. Pelissier might have qualified for the latter post a few seasons ago, but I am afraid he has suffered from ptomaine poisoning from partaking too freely of potted plays—as even his music-publishers have not mentioned him of late.

THE DECLINE OF MUSIC.

According to those in the know, the musical world was never in such a parlour state as it is at present. There are concerts galow—never so many as now, but from all accounts it is becoming increasingly difficult to get people to attend them—even when the tickets are given away. Mr. Ernest Newman said only last week that 'the day was not far distant when no free-born Briton would accept London concert tickets even as a gift, unless they carried with them a motor ride to and from the hall, a box of chocolates for the girl and a supper afterwards' As Mr. Newman runs the Queen's Hall he is in a position to know though one would have thought that that place at least could not complain of lack of support. The fact is that nowadays when everybody can purchase a pianola on the hire-purchase system, and hear Melba on the gramaphone at home, there is very little inducement to turn out to hear the lesser lights of the profession, particularly when the programmes are arranged with a view to vocal calisthenics and devoid of all attractiveness to the ear. Then too there is so little new music of note and with the best intentions in the world one cannot help but become weary of the same old round. Possibly we are not a truly musical nation—the Germans in particular accuse us of lacking 'ear,'—but I think the root of the matter lies in the fact that with the ever constant 'speeding up' which is going on, it is becoming more and more difficult to find time for amusement. In the days of Pepys, work was abandoned as a rule by four o'clock in the afternoon though certainly it was begun earlier in the morning, and, if the 'diary' can be taken as an index to the times there was no lack of musical enthusiasm then. The promenade concerts in October are always well attended—thanks in a great measure to the broad tastes of Sir Henry Wood who directs them—but when it comes to the 'one and a half hour matinee' with Miss So-and-So, at the piano and Mr. Such-and-Such vocalist, and nothing more, I do not think it is to be wondered at that the smaller halls are empty.

ROUND THE HALLS.

That canny Scot, Harry Lauder, has at last made his appearance at the Palace, and is in high feather because he has succeeded in inducing the select audience to join in his choruses. With 'Parlora', whose dancing is still the rage, he is drawing all suburbia to the Wednesday afternoon shows though to my, possibly, biassed mind, neither one nor the other are worth one tithe of the fuss they create. Harry Lauder's imitators are on the whole considerably more amusing than is the original, and if Parlora had not received the hall-mark of a few of the more prominent critics at the inception of her career, nobody would have seen anything in her. Journalism over here is in a rotten state, and you could count the 'Dailies' on one hand that preserve a sane attitude. Advertisement first of self and secondly of those who patronise the columns is the keynote of the modern press, and it is a treat to take up a paper from the East or the Colonies for a change. Even Punch, who we all thought incorruptible, has succumbed, inserting first two and then a couple more and finally another two pages of advertisements. I am particularly sorry about Punch as I had thought that he and the Bible were two publications that could be thoroughly relied upon not to intersperse their reading matter with adventitious 'write ups.' Of course, we all know that, without the support of advertisers, no daily—nor even weekly—paper could live, but there are limits.

VARIETY AND NOTORIETY.

But I am digressing, I am afraid, from the topic adumbrated in my sub-heading. To return to the halls. At present it is not variety for which the poetly gentlemen, who smoke big cigars and draw fat managing-directorial fees, strive, but notoriety. At the London Opera House 'Revue,' we have Mdlle. Polaire, because she has the smallest waist and the ugliest face (in her own admittance) of any actress extant. At the Hippodrome, or is it the Coliseum, the former I fancy, we have Evelyn Thaw, of the Thaw case fame, in a mild selection of American dances. At the—but why particularise further—they are all tarred with the same brush with the exception of some of the minor halls of the old-fashioned kind when the audiences are more catholic in their tastes. I wonder if any of you remember 'Saddlers Wells' or Gattis, in Charing Cross Arches, twenty years ago. There was a cheery chairman, who sat with his back to the stage before a table, in those days, and who hammered out each item in the manner of an auctioneer knocking down an old master. There was a certain amount of vulgarity of course, but not the coarsely-veiled 'double intentes' that pass muster for funniness now, and the drinks were reasonable in price and unadulterated in quality. However, there is always Paris when one wants a little real gaiety without fraudery.

R. E. C.

MADRAS PORT FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 5.

A Government order sanctioning the Budget estimates of the Madras Port Trust for 1913-14 bears testimony to the growth of activities in the Harbour. The total revenue during 1911-12 was Rs. 10,66, 221 in 1912-13 according to the revised estimate it amounted to Rs. 11,95,000 and for next year the figure is placed at Rs. 12,56,000, an increase of nearly one lakh of rupees in two years. During the same period the total expenditure has risen from Rs 8,05,233 to Rs. 9,07,000, the estimated profit on working for the current year being placed at Rs. 3,49,000, as against the actual profits of Rs. 2,60,986. The experience of last year has shown that these profits are estimated on a most conservative basis, and are almost certain to be exceeded. In any case the result is most satisfactory.

THE AFFRAY IN THE GULF.

ENCOUNTER EXPLAINED.

Information is still very meagre as to the cause of the casualties amongst the crew of one of H. M. ships in the Persian Gulf. The natural inference, in the absence of anything definite, writes a correspondent who is acquainted with the coast, was that there had been a brush with gun-runners, but the event having occurred on the Tangistan Coast there is a great probability that the facts were as follows :—Some considerable time ago an act of piracy was committed by some of the inhabitants of this coast, and recently the Government decided to exact an indemnity. The amount was fixed at something like 30 thousand rupees, or if the culprits were given up, their names being known, a smaller amount. To show that the Government was in earnest it was decided to seize the dhows on the coast, and whilst performing this duty the Naval casualties probably occurred. All down the beach on the Tangistan Coast, parallel to the sea, runs a natural ditch or hollow, but from the sea there is no indication of it, and any number of men might be concealed therein and yet the beach appear deserted. The party landing to seize the dhows, which would have been hauled up on the beach, must have been rushed by tribesmen who had concealed themselves in the hollow. The attack would evidently have delivered prematurely, for had the whole party landed and got to work, and the enemy had then got to close quarters, the losses would probably have been far heavier.

CIVIL WAR ON THE RAND.

STRIKE ENDED AFTER MUCH BLOODSHED.

MOB FIRED ON BY THE TROOPS.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

INCENDIARISM BY WOMEN ANARCHISTS.

After a state of civil war on the Rand peaceful counsels have prevailed and the strike has been settled.

The telegrams of the week-end record a terrible story of bloodshed brought about by the agressions of the strikers. The troops have several times fired on the mob and many persons have been killed and injured.

Following on collisions between the strikers from the gold mines and the police and troops, in which the mob was charged by cavalry and also fired on, martial-law was proclaimed, and the Government were requested to send more troops and also machine guns.

Fortunately, h wever, the arrival of General Botha and Mr. Smuts on the scene resulted in negotiations which ended in a settlement, though not before another severe affray had taken place between the strikers and the troops, in which the casualties were heavy, about a hundred men being killed and wounded.

By the settlement it has been agreed that the strikers are to be re-instated and a Government inquiry will be held into their grievances. The strike affected about 200,000 natives.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO SEND MACHINE GUNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

Martial law has been proclaimed here. The city is quiet.

CAPE TOWN, July 5.

General Botha and Mr. Smuts have started for Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

In last night's rioting the police and the troops were compelled to fire on the mob and four civilians were killed. Fifty of the mob and the police were wounded. The local authorities have asked the Government for re-inforcements and machine-guns.

LATER.

After last night's rioting a few strikers were seen on the streets this morning. The militant element has apparently withdrawn for the present. The leaders of the Federated Trades Unions have entirely disassociated themselves from last night's events, declaring that this is revolution and totally different from their movement, which is a general strike.

MORE FIRING.

LATER.

The disturbances were renewed this afternoon. A crowd outside the Rand Club refused to disperse. The troops fired on the mob and numbers fell. The remainder fled. The latest indications point to a peaceful settlement.

THE SETTLEMENT.

RESULT OF GENERAL BOTHA'S NEGOTIATIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 6.

There was a stern suppression of the roting yesterday afternoon, During an affray lasting two hours the troops fired a number of volleys, killing and wounding about a hundred persons and overawing the strikers.

The conference between General Botha, Mr. Smuts and the mine-owners was followed by a conference between General Botha, Mr. Smuts, and the strike leaders, and resulted in a settlement. The men are to resume work forthwith, the strikers are to be reinstated, and the strike-breakers are to be compensated and not victimised. The Government will enquire into the other grievances of the men.

STATE OF ANARCHY.

WOMEN INCENDIARISTS HEAD THE MOB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 4.

The Government has prohibited all assemblages.

The market-place was to-day filled with cavalry to prevent the demonstration arranged for the afternoon. A collision between the strikers and the police ensued. The police were stoned, whereupon they made baton charges, which, however, failed to dioperse the mob. The cavalry then cantered through the mob with drawn swords, scattering them, and causing them to flee helter-skelter. A number of police and strikers were injured.

Reports of violence are coming from different parts of the Rand, where the strikers are mercilessly maltreating the workers.

LATER.

The general strike on the Rand becomes ever graver. Lieut. J. L. Sclater Booth, 1st Dragoons, was injured and rendered unconscious in the rioting. Trams and trains are being held up by the rioters.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5,

The Rand is in a state of anarchy. Mobs, headed by women bearing red flags, have burned the Park railway station and the building of the *Star* newspaper, and have seized the Municipal Power Station. They attacked the Corner House but were dispersed by the Dragoons.

Firing was intermittent throughout the city yesterday, and thirty persons were taken to hospital.

Disturbing reports are being received of unrest in the mines, where there are 200,000 natives, mostly idle.

THE ENTENTE.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NAVIES.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION FOR THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 5.

The French Minister of Marine has just concluded a return visit of three days to Mr. Winston Churchill, with whom he has been following the naval manœuvres in the Channel on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress."

In an interview with the *Matin*, the Minister said that this was merely a beginning. In future there would be closer and more frequent relations between the two navies.

HENLEY REGATTA.

TASMANIAN WINS THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

LONDON, July 5.

The weather to-day for the Henley Regatta was showery, but, in spite of these conditions, there was a vast attendance.

The following are the results :—

Grand Challenge Cup:—Leander beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by a length in 7 minutes 11 seconds.

Wyfold Challenge Cup ;—Lady Margaret Club, Cambridge, beat University College, Oxford, easily in 8 minutes 1 second.

Thames Challenge Cup :—Oriel College, Oxford, beat Christ Church, Cambridge, by half a length in 7 minutes 30 seconds.

Diamond Sculls :—McVilly (Tasmania) beat Pinks (London) by a length in 8 minutes 49 seconds.

Ladies' Plate :—First Trinity, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Oxford, by 3 lengths in 7 minutes 24 seconds.

Stewards' Challenge Cup :—New College, Oxford, beat Mainzer Rudder Clab, Mayence, The Germans were disqualified for fouling.

Silver Goblets:—The brothers Swann beat Gladstone and Buxton by one and a quarter lengths in 8 minutes 39 seconds.

Visitors' Challenge Cup :—Pembroke College, Cambridge, beat University College, Oxford, by 3 lengths in 8 minutes 13 seconds.

DEATH OF MR. LYTTELTON.

POLITICIAN AND CRICKETER.

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Lyttelton's condition is most grave.

LONDON, July 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

[The Right Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, to whose career we made a lengthy reference a few days ago, made his reputation during the 1900 Parliament by the ability with which, as Colonial Minister, he dealt with the difficult task of re-settling South Africa. When Mr. Chamberlain retired he was brought straight from the back benches and placed in charge of the Colonial Office. It was a bold experiment, as people thought, but it "came off." His first speech on Chinese Labour made an all-round impression, and proved that the Prime Minister had secured a valuable colleague. He had not always been a Unionist—he was a nephew of the late Mr. Gladstone—but, after being converted in the early nineties, he was sent to Warwick to heal a fierce Unionist quarrel by his candidature, and he kept the seat for ten years. Captain at Eton and Cambridge, he entertained both England and Australia to what has been called "the champagne of cricket," and when he went into Parliament some said it was "a good ending for a great wicket-keeper." His first wife was a sister of Mrs. Asquith, and the second wife, Mrs. Lyttelton, cultivates the Labour question, and has written a play about it. Mr. Lyttelton was born in July 1857.]

ITALIAN BUDGET.

A RECORD SURPLUS.

ROME, July 5.

The Budget for 1912-13 shows a surplus of 98 million lire, the largest on record.

The expenditure on the war in Tripoli was 208 million lire, and was covered by the ordinary resources of the Budget.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, July 5.

The M. C. C. beat Oxford University, at Lord's, by 104 runs.

Kent beat Surrey, at Blackheath, by 6 wickets.

Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire, at Nuneaton, by 8 wickets.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire, at Leicester, by 190 runs.

Essex beat Sussex, at Leyton, by 131 runs.

The matches between Lancashire and Northamptonshire, at Manchester and Middlesex, and Worcestershire at Worcester were drawn, the first-named teams gaining first innings victories.

LAWN TENNIS.

"INVINCIBLE" SERVICE AT LAST MASTERED.

LONDON, July 4.

Wilding (Australia) to-day beat McLoughlin (America) in the challenge round of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship, at Wimbledon. A record crowd witnessed the match, and intense enthusiasm prevailed.

Wilding playing with superb precision quickly mastered McLoughlin's terrific service which has hitherto been invincible. Score.—Wilding, 8-6, 6-3, 10-8.

In the Doubles Roper Barrett and Dixon, (England) beat Rahe and Kleinscroth, (Germany) 6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

ARAB ONSLAUGHT.

ATTACK ON ITALIAN ENGINEERS.

LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, July 6.

Arabs have cut up a detachment of Italian engineers making roads near Cyrene.

One hundred and seven Italians were killed and 110 wounded.

LATER.

The Italian soldiers who were cut up near Cyrene by Arabs consisted of three companies of engineers, commanded by Major Billi, escorted by two companies of infantry, a half squadron of cavalry and a field gun section.

Major Billi retired, fighting all the way, and reinforcements commanded by Major Migliaccio came up from Fort Safsa. The troops succeeded in reaching the Fort, though they were harassed by fierce and continuous attacks.

Seven officers were killed, including Major Billi and Major Migliaccio.

A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

APPLEGARTH MAKES ANOTHER RECORD.

LONDON, July 5.

For the Amateur Athletic Championships at Stamford Bridge to-day there was a record number of entries from abroad. The weather was showery, but the attendance was excellent.

The following are the results :—

Mile : Zander (Sweden), 4 minutes, 25 4-5 secs.

Hundred Yards : Applegarth, 10 seconds.

Throwing the Hammer : Linde (Sweden) 155 feet 7½ inches.

Long Jump : Abrahams (Cambridge), 22 feet 6 inches.

Two-miles Walk: Bridge (Lancashire), 13 minutes 51 4-5 seconds.

Putting the Weight: Nilsson (Sweden), 46 feet 2 inches.

Two-miles Steeplechase : Ruffell (London), 11 minutes 3 3-5 seconds.

Quarter-mile : Nicol (Polytechnic), 49 2-5 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles : Gray (Salford), 16 seconds.

Four miles ; Hutson (Surrey), 19 minutes 32 seconds.

Pole Jump : Gille (Sweden), 12 feet 1 inch.

High Jump : Baker (Liverpool) 6 feet.

Half mile ; Wide (Sweden), 2 minutes 3-5 seconds.

220 yards : Applegarth, 21 3-5 seconds.

[This is a British record for the 220 yards. It will be recalled that it was only on the previous Saturday that at Cardiff Applegarth ran the 150 yards in 14 2-5 seconds, which created a world's record.]

AN AGILE CAPTIVE.

PRISONER PICKS POLICEMEN'S POCKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Some time ago, a European prisoner, named Montgomery, escaped from a running train near Ghaziabad, while he was being escorted from Howrah to Lahore for trial. Before jumping out of the train, he picked the pockets of the police officers in charge of him of a sum of Rs. 300.

The District Magistrate of the Twenty-four Purganas, Mr. Dunlop, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, has sanctioned the prosecution of the European police officers, Inspector Jones and Sergeant Thomson, who were in charge of the prisoner, for negligently allowing the prisoner to escape.

THE THEOSOPHICAL TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in Madras this afternoon by the postal express from Bombay. She was accompanied by Mr. Graham Pole, the well-known Scotch lawyer and secretary to the Scottish Branch of the Theosophical Society, who has come out to give her such legal help as she may require. She was received and garlanded at the Central station by a number of members from the Theosophical head-quarters at Adyar.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Mrs. Besant said that the Theosophical Educational Trust was steadily progressing and that donations and subscriptions up-to date amounted to over a lakh of rupees, the greater part of it having been already paid in. Steps would be taken to establish under the Trust a number of schools and colleges all over the country in the Madras Presidency. The High School at Madanapalle, which is already under the management of the Society, would in the near future be raised to the status of a college. The Maharajah of Benares had given to the Trust a free gift of 50 acres of land near Gaya for purposes of the college there.

JUTE MARKET STAGNANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The share market was quiet, but steady, with a small business passing in coal shares. Jute shares were in some demand, with prices well maintained. The jute and gunny markets are stagnant and are likely to remain so until more is known about the jute crop. The district figures of acreage sown continue to be given, but they are regarded as of little use in the absence of any estimate of the probable outturn.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

CONFLICTING REPORT OF VICTORIES.

WILL TURKEY SEEK HER REVENGE ?

The reports from the Balkans are of a conflicting nature, each of the forces claiming substantial victories.

Telegrams from the Bulgarian capital state that there have been large captures of Servian troops and guns. On the other hand the Servians report the complete annihilation of the Bulgarian right under the Minister of War and the taking of Kochana.

According to an official statement from Athens, the Greeks have gained a great success. It appears, to judge from the varying accounts, that fighting has been general and heavy.

Rumania and Bulgaria are stated to be willing to accept Austria's mediation. Apparently Rumania is not at present intending armed intervention—a decision which will, at least, avoid further complication of the Balkan situation.

It is a source of much speculation as to whether Turkey will seek revenge for the loss of her European territory. Dr. Dillon, the well-informed correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, communicating from Paris, states that Turkey contemplates intervention in the war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 5.

In the absence of independent accounts of the fighting in the Balkans, the conflicting official accounts are most bewildering.

It is officially stated in Athens that the Greeks gained a great victory at Kilkish, in which they captured 60 guns, of which seventeen were big siege-pieces.

SALONIKA, July 5.

The Greeks, pressing northwards, took Lahana, the key of Seres, after a most desperate fight, in which both sides suffered heavy losses.

LONDON, July 6.

The Greek and Bulgarian Ministers have left Sofia and Athens respectively.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Timok division of the Servian Army was surrounded at Krivmlak and defeated yesterday, after a desperate resistance. Numbers of prisoners were captured, together with quantities of war-material. The main Servian Army on the adjoining heights looked on powerless.

LATER.

A telegram from Salonika states that the Greeks have occupied Doiran.

The announcement from Vienna that Rumania and Bulgaria have intimated their willingness to accept Austria's mediation has caused relief in London and Berlin It is felt that the conflict of the Allies, at least for the present, will not complicated by the armed intervention of Rumania.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Bulgarians are retaliating on the Servians entering Bulgaria, and have defeated six Servian battalions near St. Nicholas Pass, capturing six guns. The Buigarians are now persuing the Servians.

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

BUKHAREST, July 5.

A decree has been issued mobilising the whole active army with reserves.

LONDON, July 4.

Rumania has notified the Powers of her mobilisation. She explains that the complete defeat of the Greeks and Servians might upset the balance of power in the Balkans. She believes that her mobilization will promote peace and induce the Balkan States to go to the Conference at Petersburg.

SERVIAN REPORTS.

COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF THE BULGARIAN RIGHT.

BELGRADE, July 5.

The Servians, aided by 8,000 Montenegrins, have captured Kochana. The Bulgarian right, under the Minister for War, was annihilated.

LATER.

The Bulgarians have made repeated attempts to cross the Servian frontier near Zagetsar, but have been repulsed.

The invaders at Tzernok have been driven back across the frontier to Egri Palanka.

Count Berchtold has been summoned to Ischl where to-day he had a long audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

CAPTURE OF WAR CHEST.

LONDON, July 4.

The Servians have captured military documents, including the original order to a brigade commander, proving conclusively that Bulgaria prepared beforehand the surprise attack on the Servian Army by the whole of the Bulgarian fourth Army of one hundred battalions, with two hundred guns, under the War Minister.

A cart-load of two million francs of Bulgarian money, minted in Austria, has been detained at Belgrade.

A VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

LATER.

According to messages from Belgrade and Salonika, the Greeks and Servians continue their victorious advance.

The Prefect of Kustendil telegraphs that the Servians have crossed the actual Bulgarian frontier and occupied the heights of Tzernok, about fifty miles southward of Sofia.

The Greeks report success after success northward of Salonika. They state that they crossed the Vardar River and assaulted Foukagorges, and that a battle is in progress at Doiran, the capture of which is a question of hours.

The Greek victory at Nigrita was complete. Fifteen hundred Bulgarians were captured and are being deported.

The 7th Division reports that it has captured an entire Bulgarian regiment.

King Constantine telegraphs confirming the news of a massacre of Greeks in two villages by the retreating Bulgarians.

BULGARIAN REPORTS.

3,000 SERVIANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

SOFIA, July 4.

Up to noon yesterday the Bulgarians had captured 3,000 Servians and eight guns.

SOFIA, July 5.

It is semi-officially stated here that the Bulgarians have routed and pursued the Servian invaders towards Egri Palanka, capturing two hundred men.

LIEUT. WAGNER'S DESPATCHES.

VIENNA, July 5.

Lieut. Wagner has resumed his correspondence to the *Reichspost*. He declares that after a battle at Ovcepolye lasting eleven hours, and covering a front of ten kilometres, the Bulgarians won a great victory through the timely arrival of reinforcements, which outflanked the Servians and compelled them to retreat.

WILL TURKEY INTERVENE ?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables :

Dr. Dillon telephones to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris to-day, saying that Turkey contemplates intervention in the war. Dr. Dillon judges that all the Powers are prepared for Roumania's incorporating the long-coveted quadrilateral strip of territory. Nobody believes she will take an active part in the hostilities.

RE-VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

SHOULD IT BE COMPULSORY ?

The Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the city, have submitted the following report.—

(1) Letter, dated the 9th October 1911, from Dr. Vinayek Sakerji Trilokekar and others, forwarding a copy of a representation addressed to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council in which they object to the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the city.

(2) Letter, dated the 20th October 1911, from the Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, forwarding comments on the reports of the Corporation regarding a proposal for the introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in Bombay.

(3.) Letter, dated the 6th November 1911, from Mr. Jal Sorab Mirzan on the same subject.

It will be remembered that on the recommendation of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 4th July 1910, the Corporation had represented to Government the necessity for making re-vaccination compulsory in the city and requested them to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Vaccination Act so as to give effect to the Corporation's proposal. In the meanwhile, however, several protests against the proposal having been received by the Corporation Government were informed on the 11th January 1912 that the question was being reconsidered by a Committee of the Corporation.

This Committee, who have been asked to re-consider the matter in view of the points raised in the protest mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, have very carefully gone through the whole question, and, after making all necessary enquiries in the matter, they are of opinion that while it is desirable that re-vaccination should be encouraged by voluntary methods it should not be made compulsory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government may be informed accordingly.

There are various minutes of dessent from this conclusion, including one from the President Mr. Tod, who briefly says that he does not agree with it.

COLONEL COLLIE'S VIEW.

Lieut. Col. Collie writes:—The city is exposed annually to an invasion of small-pox, the disease being brought mostly by "birds of passage." It is the resident population of the city, which suffers and the rate-payers, who have to pay. There is absolutely no doubt in the medical profession as to the efficacy of re-vaccination and there is no doubt in the minds of the educated for they seek re-vaccination. The uneducated masses do not know of the efficacy of re-vaccination and it is amongst them that it should be made compulsory.

Dr. K. S. Dadachang writes :—I regret I do not agree with the views of the Committee. After deliberately asking Government to undertake legislation at an early date for the necessary amendment of the Vaccination Act to make re-vaccination between the age of 7 and 9 "compulsory" is it not stultifying now to report to the Corporation that re-vaccination should be encouraged by "voluntary methods" and it should "not be made compulsory." It should not be forgotten that before vaccination one-twelfth of mankind owed their deaths to small-pox. One of the most important proofs of the value of vaccination has been the change of the age at which small-pox deaths mostly occur now, as compared with the age at which they chiefly occurred in pre-Jenerian times. It is certain that before the practice of vaccination, small-pox was the most dreaded and the most fatal of all diseases of children. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was said by some authorities to account for half the total mortality of children under ten years of age. Since vaccination has been employed and since it has been practised mainly in early infancy the mortality rates, as between infancy and adult life, have completely changed. Children are now the protected class. It would be difficult even to suggest any possible cause other than vaccination for this striking change in the age incidence of the mortality from small-pox. The question naturally arises that if by primary compulsory vaccination the children are a protected class why should we not make the adult life a protected class by secondary compulsory vaccination ? I do not think it is the ability of any one to answer this question in the negative.

STRIKE AT A MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Fort William Jute Mills, at Sibpur, Howrah, were closed yesterday and the day before, owing to the fact that 800 men in the spinning department had gone out on strike on Thursday. The sardar-spinner was dismissed for an alleged insult offered to the assistant manager of the mills. The men stood up for the dismissed sardar and struck work. No breach of the peace is reported.

TRIBES OF THIEVES.

HISTORY AND HABITS DESCRIBED.

INTERESTING CASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

A remarkable trial began yesterday of fifty-seven persons, who were members of a gang of thieves by profession. To obviate the necessity of taking so large a number of prisoners backwards and forwards from their place of confinement to the Sessions Court at Gangam and the need of a special armed escort, a special court-house was improvised in the compound of the City Magistrate's court, and Mr. F. N. Allison, I.C.S., was appointed by Government as special judge to the accused.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor of Poona, in the course of his opening address to the jury, said the accused were charged under section 401, I.P.C., with being associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts. All the accused, he said, were known as "bhamptas" or loafers, "takaris" or "thagaris" (cheats), "kheesa katroos" (pickpockets), or "ghauti chores" (stealers of grind-stones), etc. They were a tribe of professional thieves, and were united by bonds of relationship, residence in a common village or of caste. In the present case all the accused were related to one another. Orginally these bhamptas belonged to the district of Rajmundri in the Madras Presidency; whence, with the advent of British rule, they migrated into the Deccan, and settled in the districts of Poona, Satara and Kolhapur. They began to pick pockets and commit petty thefts at bazaars, fairs, in markets and at temples; and after some years, when they had acquired wealth by thieving, they made Rui their headqurters; built houses there, and became valandars. They then carried on their profession on a larger scale in Satara, Poona and other towns in the Deccan. The Rui gang soon became expert in house-breaking, while others took to thieving in railway trains, which afforded them a lucrative field. Within a few years their field of operations extended throughout the railways of India, from Coconada and Madura in the south to Bogra and Patna in the north.

A MOTLEY COMBINATION.

The Bhamptas admitted into their fold those who were willing to join them. Thus there were Mahomedan "takaris," Prabhu "takaris," Marwadi "takaris," etc., etc. They stole children of different castes at fairs or markets, and sold them to childless "takaris." Amongst themselves they talked Telugu, but while travelling they conversed either in Gujarati, Hindustani, or Mahrati. Their women rendered the men valuable assistance in removing and disposing of the property stolen, they kept them informed of the movements of the police, and generally helped in defending them if they happened to be caught.

The Bhamptas numbered some 500 persons, but they usually went out in parties of two or three at a time. Before starting on a mission a goat was killed and a few drops of water were poured into its ears; if the ears shook, they held it to be a good omen and set out, but if they remained motionless it was held to be a presage of evil, and the expedition was abandoned. Before setting out on any expedition, however, every Bhampta first visited the shrine of their founder and one-time leader, Chinapa, which was situated at Rui in the Satara district, where obeisance was paid and offerings were made. The Bhamptas entered into written agreements as to the manner in which they would behave towards each other on their thieving excursions. Some of these agreements, written on stamped paper and duly attested, had been secured by the police.

CONVICTION OF A GANG.

The manner in which the existence of the gang was discovered was through certain dissensions regarding the division of the booty. Some years ago Lord Northcote, while travelling from Poona to Wathar, missed his dressing bag containing valuable jewellery. A Bhampta volunteered to help the police, and with his co-operation the thief was traced and the dressing case recovered. A few years later, in September 1910, a gang of Bhamptas was arrested in the jungles of Rui after a fight with the police. Several Bhamptas then came forward and gave evidence against their associates, with the result that the whole gang was convicted. Bad blood was thus created, and to avenge the wrong done by their confederates, the convicts addressed long petitions to the Inspector-General of Police undertaking to make known the operations of the gang. Acting on the information they had received, property worth nearly Rs. 35,000 was recovered from the Bhamptas and their receivers, the inquiries lasting nearly five months.

GROUPING OF WITNESSES.

In the present case, there are nearly 350 witnesses who are divided into seven groups. The first group consists of village officials, who are to speak of the relationship existing among the accused, their absence of means of livelihood, their continued absence from the village and the suspicious property found on them ; the second group comprise the accomplices who are to depose to various facts regarding the *modus operandi* of the accused, the agreements entered into by them, etc.; the third groud comprise police officers from various parts of India who took part in the investigations; the fourth group consists of caretakers of dharamsalas, merchants, etc., who will identify the accused as persons without visible means of subsistence but who yet spent money freely ; the fifth group are the receivers of the stolen property ; the sixth, persons whose houses had been broken into, and the seventh group, the police officers engaged in the present investigation.

There were originally 60 accused, three of whom had been discharged. Of the remaining 57 persons committed for trial, twelve had made confessions, but eight had since then withdrawn them.

Mr. Davar having dealt with various points of law, proceeded to call evidence.

Accused's pleas were then recorded by Mr. Alliston, special judge. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 57 pleaded guilty. They were convicted, but sentence was deferred.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KAISER'S JUBILEE.

BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 21.

The celebrations in honour of the Kaiser's silver jubilee opened on Monday, with the publication of a long list of honours and the reception by the Emperor and Empress of innumerable deputations conveying congratulatory addresses. Strictly speaking, the only popular item in the day's programme was His Majesty's delivery of the watchword of the day to select detachments of the garrison in the court of the old arsenal at the end of Unter den Liden, not far from the palace. Here the Emperor, accompanied by his six sons, in uniform, and his son-in-law, Prince Ernest of Cumberland, went on foot after the deputations had been all received. The Kaiser's bronzed countenance, plainly reflecting the pleasure the events of the day gave him, made a real impression as he strode along with a springing gait, carrying a gold adorned marshal's staff, just presented on behalf of the army, and followed by the group of tall energetic-looking, and brilliantly-uniformed Princes, whilst the applause of the public, held back only a few paces away, would have convinced even the most sceptical what admiration the people of Berlin have for their Emperor. To-morrow the public will be able to see more of him, especially in the two public processions.

In the meantime a perusal of the lengthy newspaper tributes, the purchase and despatch of innumerable postcards of the Imperial couple, and a thorough view of the decorations are apparently fully able to satisfy the greater number of the 60,000 or 70,000 strangers who seem to have been attracted to the capital on the occasion. Foreigners appeared somewhat surprised that practically all the business places, except the banks, were open, though the majority closed early in the evening, but the splendid business done with the visitors fully explains the apparent paradox.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

A significant contribution to the oratory of the day was a speech by Dr. Hintze, Professor of Prussian Constitutional and Administrative History, in commemoration of the jubilee, delivered before an assembly of academic dignitaries in the University. A small sensation was caused as Professor Hintze recounted how the Kaiser had told him that on the death of his father he received (accompanied by a grave warning) a sealed document which was practically the political testament of Frederick William IV., who reigned from 1840 to 1861. In this document the Sovereign, who ended his life as a madman, advised his successors to revise the Prussian Constitution before taking the oath, making it more absolute. The Kaiser burned the advice, and sent the envelope to the family archieves, inscribed: "Contents destroyed." He told Dr. Hintze that it was as though he had a powder barrel in the house, and he had no rest till the paper had been destroyed. The Kaiser evidently feared that the counsel might possibly find acceptance by some subsequent Sovereign should the latter succeed to the throne during youth, said Dr. Hintze, who cited the incident as a proof of the Emperor William's faithful adherence to the Prussian Constitution. Both Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the head of the delegation from the British Churches, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as head of the American Peace deputation, which the Emperor received as thirteenth and fourteenth on the list, delighted with their reception, though it was admittedly of the briefest, and they were strongly impressed by the emphasis of the Kaiser's clear expression of his wish to continue to preserve peace. The pacificist views of His Majesty are also reflected between the lines of the honours list, in which several members of the German Council of Churches, which corresponds to the body represented by Dr. Boyd Carpenter, have been decorated, including Professor Harnack, the eminent theologian, and Herr Franz von Mendelssohn, the financier. Rejoicings were universal throughout the empire.

JUBILEE GIFT TO THE KAISER.

The collective presentation of a tables centre on behalf of 21 Federal Princes and the Senates of the three "Free Towns," with a formal address by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the reply of the Kaiser thereto, and a couple of processions, were the features of Tuesday's jubilee commemorations. The presentation of the Federal Princes' costly gift in the forenoon was entirely a private affair, and immediately preceded the state luncheon at which all the Princes were entertained by the Emperor. The speeches, which have since been published, have occasioned little comment, the point most remarked being the Prince Regent's reference to the fact that the German fleet was due to the Kaiser's personal initiative, and that His Majesty also, whilst always desirous of peace, had maintained the Imperial forces at a strength assuring an honourable peace. The centrepiece of the Federal gift represents a ship hung round with the coats-of-arms of the German Federal States and the Imperial eagle on a swelling sail, the Imperial crown surmounting the whole ; and the Kaiser took the symbolism of this device as the theme of his reply. The processions were the two most popular affairs in the week's programme. Despite the fact that the shade temperature was 85deg, Fahrenheit, the square before the palace and the length of Unter den Linden was even more thickly covered with humanity than during the recent wedding festivities, in order to view the lengthy symbolical display of the various guilds and professional corporations this morning. The spectacle was somewhat a mixture of a Lord Mayor's Show and a Parisian carnival procession, though some of the guilds were exceedingly effectively represented. For example, the fishmongers wore white sailor-suits, and carried nets and other tackle, and plenty of fish and models of smacks. They showed a representation of an eighteenth century fishmonger's shop. The sweeps, in spotless white, the waiters, and the costly display of the jewellers' goldsmiths had a popular success only equalled by that of the centenarian president of the locksmiths, sitting

before a huge lock. Altogether ten thousand men and apprentices and thirty brass bands cheered the Emperor standing on the balcony of the palace before singing 'Heil der imSiegerkranz,' the modern German National Anthem, the tune of which is that of "God Save the King." On Tuesday evening the students' torchlight procession, commencing almost before dark, had nearly equal success; the representatives of each corps appearing in archaic and somewhat theatrical costumes, with gauntlets, topboots, and drawn sabres. A small group was admitted to the presence of the Kaiser, and the leader made a short congratulatory peech, subsequently addressing the student gathering before calling for three cheers for the Emperor.

BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

Bulgaria and Servia maintain their stubborn attitude towards each other, and there is little hope that peace will be preserved, save by intervention from the outside, either by the Concert of Europe or by Russia, as foreshadowed in the Tsar's telegram to the two Kings. But it now appears that it was a mistake to suppose that the Tsar's telegram was sent with the sanction of the Powers. Count Tisza, in a speech to the Hungarian Chamber, in which the mildness of the beginning is an extraordinary contrast to the truculence of the end, has declared that the "independence" of the Balkan States is the underlying principle of Austro-Hungarian policy, and that independence includes their right to turn the Balkans once more into a cock-pit unchecked, should their sweet wills so dictate. In other words, either Austria must be joined with Russia in the work of mediation, or Austria will thwart the peaceful aims of the Tsar. Metternichism is once more rampant, and the hopes of peace are again receding.

The financial commission on Balkan affairs met on Monday morning here, and adopted Article 2 of the schedule of regulations respecting the method of voting, providing that all decisions must depend on the unanimity of the votes of all the States represented. The same article gives votes to Turkey and all the Balkan States. This point was approved by all the delegations but the Austro-Hungarian and Italian representatives only agreedunder reserve subject to the subsequent approval of their Governments. The German delegation, though it made no reserve in voting on the first point, declined all responsibility for the difficulties which might ensue through insisting upon unanimity instead of a majority. The view of the Balkan representatives, as in the case of the Austrian and Italian delegations, insisted energetically on the necessity of obtaining complete agreement to Article 2 since it was useless to go thoroughly into any question till this point had been settled.

A note having been taken of these various objections, on the proposal of the Russian delegation, the commission decided to call together the different committees to enable them to work whilst waiting for the next plenary meeting which has been fixed for the 23rd, when the above question must finally be settled. The Committee of Ottoman Debt will be presided over by M. Hellferich, with Sir Paul Harvey as secretary. M. Hellferich is the director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. The Committee of Concessions and Contracts will be presided over by Signor Volpi, and the Committee on the Pecuniary Claims of Belligerent States by M. Arthur Raffalovich, with M. Luquet as secretary. There will be a fourth committee to deal with the question of guarantees to creditors, but it can scarcely do anything useful till the questions of indemnity and the respective shares of the Ottoman Debt have been settled. Respecting the concessions, there will certainly be a very important discussion. In the territory ceded to the Allies there are three distinct railway systems—first, the Oriental Railways, second, the Salonika-Monastir Railway, and third, the Salonika Junction line. This last, originally conceded to a French company, is now in the hands of the Bulgarians, who bought up the shares. The other two are controlled by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which seems inclined to give up the portion traversing the territory annexed by Bulgaria, but to hold on to those portions included in the new Servian and Greek acquisitions, more particularly the piece of line connecting Salonika with Central Europe. This problem will require tactful handling, for an Austrian railway through Servian and Greek territories would surely be the cause of perpetual difficulties. Apart from the fact that in order to have proper administration the railway must belong to the States whose lands they traverse, railway questions in the Balkans have always been as much political as economic, and it can scarcely be forgotten that five years ago the existence of the Oriental railway system in Bulgarian territory was the first pretext for bringing about a European crisis.

BULGARIA'S REPLY TO SERVIA.

In its reply to the Servian Note asking for the revision of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of alliance, the Bulgarian Government expresses its deep regret and its amazement at seeing Servia contest the obligatory force of the treaty on the morrow of its historic results, which ought to consolidate the alliances due to Bulgaria's initiative. The reply proceeds to enumerate the documents containing the condition of the alliance, namely, the treaty itself, an annexe, a secret military convention, "four arrangements," and a declaration, of the two General Staffs, forming, as is contended, an undivided and indissoluble whole. The arrangements between the General Staffs, the reply continues, are a sequel to the military convention, providing that the distribution and concentration of the forces mobilised and the operations shall be carried out according to an understanding between the heads of the General Staffs. These arrangements consequently incontestably have an obligatory character, which was recognised by the two Governments. Consequently, any denial of their validity or restriction of their scope by Servia is unjustified, and all the assertions of the Servian Government on the subject fall to the ground of themselves. The Greek demands being in relation to the regions either incontestably Greek or included in Macedonian territory to which Servia undertook to raise no claim, there exists no reason why Greece should share in the partition of territories disputed by Bulgaria and Servia alone." Bulgaria is not interested in the territorial pretensions of Montenegro. The Servians claimed that the resumption of the war after the check to the negotiations in London was exclusively on account of Bulgaria, but it must be pointed out that the rupture of the pourparlers and the resumption of hostilities were decided upon in the interest of, and by common agreement between, the Allies without the slightest objection from Servia. On the contrary, Servia, after the renewal of the war sent her troops to assist Montenegro in capturing Skutari, where hostilities had not ceased, as they had not ceased, at Yanina.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

Ministerial and political circles profess their confident conviction that the new Military Law enforcing three years' service with the colours will be voted in both Houses before the middle of August, and by the Chamber before July 14. In the early hours of this morning M. Jaures concluded his arguments, in favour of his counter-scheme of a national Militia. When M Benazet replies to morrow the Jaures project will be rejected, and then five more counter-projects will be proposed by MM. Augagneur, Hessa-Briguet Painleve, Boncour, and Messimy. Probably only the last will cause any serious discussion, but the Government will, if necessary, put the question of confidence, and there is no doubt as to which side the majority will support. Once all counter-schemes are disposed of the Chamber should be able to liquidate the batch of amendments within a fortnight, and the general vote on the law ought, therefore, to be taken not later than July 12. Immediately the vote of the Chamber has been recorded, M. Barthou will lay the Bill on the table of the Senate, and from declarations recently made by several influential members of that Chamber it appears certain that no time will be lost. In the Upper House the Bill will have the support of M. Clemenceau who on other questions is considered the leader of the Opposition, and his influence will be preponderant with Radicals. An eminent Senator has thus defined the spirit of His House:—

"We have decided to go quickly because the matter is of vital interest, and there is an urgent necessity that the French Parliament should not take its holiday before deciding on so grave a matter. The country ought not to be, and cannot be, left in uncertainty till Parliament re-assembles in November. In order to finish it is necessary that the Chamber should vote the Bill before July 14, and we can then examine it and pass it about August 10. As the debate proceeds in the Chamber the strength of the majority in favour of the Bill seems to increase, but, perhaps more than the incisive arguments and declarations of M. Barthou and other supporters, the strongest support to the Bill is being given by the unmistakeable and scarcely veiled opinions expressed in the Reichstag that, when the time comes, Germany has decided to strike a tremendous blow within forty-eight hours. No concealment is really attempted in either country that the conflict must be contemplated as a very real contingency, and when General von Heeringen, the German War Minister, states that it must be the object of Germany to have an overwhelming force ready to march at a moment's notice, all the arguments of M. Jaures and his disciples in favour of strengthening the reserve sink into insignificance and the necessity of having an adequate army also ready to bear the brunt of any massed attack overrides all other considerations.

CALCUTTA CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The total returns of the Calcutta bankers, clearing-house for the half-year ended June 30th amount to 148 crores 8 lakhs. As is well known, the first half of the year is never so active as the second. It seems certain that returns for the second half-year will be well over last year's figures of 155 crores 18 lakhs so that the total for the year must exceed 500 crores.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS' CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

The Bishop of Bombay arrived here this morning to attend the forthcoming conference of Anglican Bishops in India. The Bishops of Tinnvelly and Dornakota are expected shortly. All will be the guests here of Bishop Whitehead of Madras.

FLOODS IN ASSAM.

VILLAGES DEVASTATED AND TEA CROPS AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Telegrams from Cachar and Sylhet state that the floods there are of an extremely serious nature and the worst known since 1883. Areas in Cachar, which have long been considered safe and have become thickly populated villages, have been absolutely devastated. Many houses have been carried away, while others are submerged. There has been a great loss of stored paddy, and roads are impassable. In South Sylhet serious floods have occurred. The prospects of tea are bad and the price of rice has risen.

LAHORE, July 5.

There were a few smart showers of rain here yesterday. The weather to-day is decidedly monsoonish.

MR. GOKHALE'S ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

It is understood that the question of Mr. Gokhale's allowance as a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services has been decided against the Government of India, the Law Officers of the Crown having held that the £100 a month was no salary but only an allowance for personal expenses and that Mr. Gokhale did not become an official by accepting it.

ELEVATORS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 5.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—"As regards elevators, the Port Trust see no reason to alter their policy. The demand for these will come from the trade, when the trade finds that working with elevators will be cheaper than under the existing system, and not before; and it is of no use attempting to force the situation."

UNIVERSITY BAN.

DISQUALIFICATION OF LECTURERS.

PROBLEM OF PROVIDING FOR 300 STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A meeting of the Calcutta University was held this evening to consider the letter of the Government of India regarding the appointment of University lecturers and also the letters of the three lecturers who had been disqualified for taking part in politics. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor, presided over a large attendance of Fellows and of the general public.

Dr. Rashbehari Ghose moved a resolution that a representation in the form of a memorial over the signature of the Registrar be submitted to H. E. the Governor-General praying that His Excellency may be pleased to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for obtaining the opinion of theLaw Officers of the Crown in England on the questions which had arisen as to the construction and interpretation put on certain Acts in relation to the Calcutta University and also as to the powers of the Governor-General in Council in relation to the University.

The motion was carried.

EFFECT OF THE BAN.

Sir Gurudas Bannerjee then moved a resolution which was adopted by a majority that the action of the Government of India would hamper the action of the University in the appointment of lecturers and that the Government of India be approached with an application to reconsider its decision.

In concluding the debate, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Kt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, said that the letter of the University was sent to the Government of India on August 23rd, 1912, through H. E. the Governor of Bengal. The letter of the Government of Bengal was forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy under date November 13th, 1912; and must have reached the Government of India three or four days later. On March 12th, 1913, the Registrar sent a reminder to the Government of India drawing attention to the fact that the appointments had not been sanctioned. To that reminder no reply was sent. But on May 20th, 1913, the Government of India sent a letter which reached the University on May 31st, through H. E. the Governor of Bengal. It was impossible for the Syndicate then to submit proposals in time for the commencement of the lectures from July, first of all because the lecturers had to be found, plans had to be settled, the matter had to come before the Senate, and then it had to go before the Government of India. It was therefore impossible, so far as the three gentlemen were concerned, to appoint any one in their place in this academic year.

SENATE'S SERIOUS POSITION.

But the Senate were in a more serious position. He had discovered now that the recommendation about the appointment of the University lecturers were made by them in a letter dated May 9th last. To that letter no reply had yet been received, and if they were to carry out strictly the instructions mentioned in the letter under consideration, no lecturer would begin this sessions. Therefore three-fourths of the University lectures must be stopped. That might or might not be convenient to students who joined this year. but what about the 300 students who began to attend the lectures last year and who had to continue the lectures this year? Were the Senate to tell those students that the lectures had been suspended until they heard from the Government of India, although the letter of the Senate was sent two months ago? If the lectures were suspended and were only begun after the reply had been received, there would be no lectures for two years and therefore these 300 students would have to be shut out from the next examination. That was a matter of some gravity. Whether the gravity of it was realised by the framers of the Government letter it was difficult to guess.

Another point which ought to be placed before the Senate was that members might perhaps enquire why was not this letter sent earlier than August 23rd, 1912? Why did they rely upon the concurrence of the Government of India? There again the Senate was not to blame. They would recollect that up to 1911-12 the Senate did not receive any aid from the Government of India in respect of theso University lectures. Most of the lecturers were honorary; some received allowances from the University funds. A suggestion was made in February that the Government should give a grant, and H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to announce in his Convocation speech that Rs. 65,000 had been granted for University lecturers. They thought that the matter was plain after that, but on March 29th, 1912, the Government of India wrote to the University a letter asking for suggestions as to how the money was to be spent. That letter was not addressed to the Registrar direct, it was sent to the Government of Bengal, who wrote to the University on April 12th, 1912. The Syndicate did what it could, with the utmost expedition.

FIVE MONTHS' DELAY.

They made their proposals on April 26th, 1912, suggesting that out of the Rs. 65,000, Rs 15,000 should be placed apart for the University lectures, which money was to be spent during this year; the lectures to commence in July. They did not receive any communication from the Government of India till September 18th, 1912; namely, after the elapse of five months between the date of their proposals and the acceptance thereof. But if the Senate had waited in the meanwhile and done nothing the result would have been that there would have been no University lecturers last year and the money expressly granted for the payment of University lectures would have remained in their bank. Whether that would have benefited the students was a different question.

It seemed, therefore, that instead of blame some credit might have been given to the Syndicate and the Senate for the expedition with which they acted last year. Notwithstanding this delay in communication, these were the plain facts. So far as he was concerned, he could most emphatically assert that the Senate had done its very best, not only with the aid but in spite of the Government's delay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INSANE TEACHER.

19 PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

Berlin, June 20.

At Bremen a man, named Schmidt, a candidate for a teacher's position, became insane. He entered a Catholic school occupied by 65 young girls, and commenced firing wildly with revolvers, with the result that he killed three girls and wounded ten more.

The master of the school jumped on to the assassin's back, and received a mortal wound from a revolver shot.

Schmidt then ran into the adjoining play-ground and wounded five boys.

An infuriated crowd of parents and others captured Schmidt and beat him into insensibility before the police rescued him and took him to a lockup. When Schmidt was searched he was found to have six revolvers in his possession.

INDUSTRIAL STRIFE.

LONDON, June 22.

The annual report of the Trades Union Federation states that the benefit payments made during the past year amounted to £91,106, while the contributions totalled £78,766. The benefits paid during the past five years absorbed £365,619, and the contributions amounted to only £220,233. The chief cause of the mounting up of the benefit payments was the increased tendency towards strikes and lockouts. Ten per cent. of the members of the federation had received benefits to the extent of 27s. 7d. per head per year. The membership had decreased by 1½ per cent. during the year. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants had invested £48,000 of its fighting fund in railway stock, which at the end of the year had depreciated to £42,000. The stock belonged chiefly to two companies with which the unions had had most trouble.

MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

London, June 22.

In the fight against the Spaniards inland from Ceuta 1,000 Moors were killed and several villages were distroyed. The coastal chiefs are now suing for peace.

Reports from Gibraltar state that owing to the rising of tribesmen in the French and Spanish zones in the north of Morocco a company of the Lincolnshire regiment has been warned to be in readiness to proceed to Tangier to safeguard the English colony there.

TOWN CLERK'S DEFALCATION.

Kalgoorlie, June 22.

At the Kalgoorlie Circuit Court on Saturday, Herbert David Munro, ex-Town Clerk of Leonora, who was convicted on Friday on a charge of having stolen £268, the property of the municipality, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY

OVER SIX INCHES REGISTERED IN THE CITY.

The rains of Saturday were responsible for floods in many parts of Bombay, particularly in Girgaum, Khetwadi, Byculla and Parel. In some of the streets the water was more than knee-deep. The tram traffic along Duncan-road from Jacob's Circle to C. P. Tank and along the continuation of Parel-road from Lal Baug to Parel Terminus had to be suspended for several hours. A wall of a three-storeyed house at Dongri collapsed at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, while at night between 10 and midnight the wall of a house in Lalwadi gave way. A wall of a three-storeyed house at Gogha-street, Fort, collapsed at 11-30 p.m. Fortunately at none of the three places was any person injured. The tenants of the three houses have been advised by the Municipality to vacate them.

The amount of rainfall in Bombay during the last 24 hours up to 8 a. m. yesterday morning was over six inches. The figures registered at various places being Byculla 6 inches 14 cts., Esplanade 7 inches 3cts., St. George's Hospital 7 ins. 7 cts.

TRIBES OF THIEVES.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

POONA, July 6.

CHARGES AGAINST OTHER MEN.

Four of the accused in the Bhampta gang case having pleaded guilty to the charge of being associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts, the charges against the remaining 53 were proceeded with before Mr. Allison, assistant Sessions Judge.

Rao Saheb Keshav Vithal Kokje, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Poona, was the first witness called. He deposed to the facts mentioned in Mr. Davur's opening statement regarding the origin and places of residence of the different sections of the gang.

Continuing, the witness said he was appointed on 16th September 1912, to make enquiries into this case. Inspector Sadavarte took the deposition of Sadya Govind Bhampta, in which the latter gave an account of the Bhamptas during 1912. On 18th September he arrested on Poona station, accused Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 9 in the present case. The man Sodya showed witness all the houses in Poona City they had broken into. He then went to Bombay and, on information, arrested accused Nos. 8 to 15, 20, 1, 2, 3 and 39. From Bombay he went to Satara to take possession of certain stolen property, and thence went to several places in the Bhimthadi Taluka, from which he recovered stolen property. He got out several Bhamptas who were serving sentences in jail, and they aided him in his investigations. The witness produced papers showing previous convictions of members of the gang as also photographs of them. The men in the present gang are related to those convicted in the Satara gang case, several had been previously convicted either jointly or severally. The witness put in a list of the names of those convicted at Satara.

The further hearing was adjourned at this stage.

Mohammad Mohsin Khan, Sub-Inspector of the Rajkot punitive police post, is being tried in the district court of Lahore on a charge of bribery, says our Lahore correspondent.

THE DRYING UP OF THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

[BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E. ETC.]

The anti-opiumites have now at last fought out their dogged assults, sustained through twenty-five years, to a conclusive and most fateful victory over the Opium Revenues of India, at once creating utter darkness, and confusions, and perplexities, with an oppressive sense of evils to come, where aforetime was all light and gladness for the responsible administrators of that country; England's greatest material and, as I believe, spiritual asset, and weightiest trust, and the worthiest justification of her Imperial power. But, before pressing this polemic home, "from point to hilt," let it be handsomely admitted that these fanatics have shown themselves determined fighters, and, on the whole, fair fighthers in their infatuated cause; and are not to be begrudged their hard earned "Io Triumphe!"—of the subdued "mode of the Alban Mountain"; while I, for one, with a whole heart, am ready to go so far in sympathy with a "Triumphus," which is not a "Justus," as, figuratively, and by "these presents" to lay on the lap of "Capitoline Juppiter" ["in gremio Iuovis"] a victor's crown, each, for Diagoras [not "the Atheist."] and Erasistratus [the good physician of the story of Antiochus I. and Stratonice], who about 2300 and 2400 years ago, respectively, initiated the medical opposition to the use of opium as an habitual indulgence; and should stand for SS. "Cosmas" and "Damian" with our British anti-opiophagists.

My present argument is based on (1) my letters in "The Times" of December 6th 1881 and January 20th, 1882; (2) Sir Rutherford Alcock's lecture on "The Opium Trade" in the "Journal" of the Royal Society of Arts of January 20th, 1882; (3) Brereton's "Truth about Opium," 1882, and 2nd Ed., 1883; and Sultzberger's "All about Opium," and Haine's "Opium Trade," both, 1884; (4) the letter from Thomas Woolley, from Vizagapatam, 1711, published in "The Times" of July 27th, 1886; (5) the letter of Inspector-General Mouatt, in "The Times" of June 13th, 1892; (6) Mr. George Batten's lecture on "The Opium Question" in the "Journal" of the Royal Society of Arts, April 1st, 1892; (7) Mr. Wyer's letter in "The Times" of November 18th, 1892; (8) "The Times" articles on "Indian Affairs" [by Sir W. W. Hunter] of May 5th and August 10th, 1891, and March 1st and June 13th, 1892; and (9) Sir George Watt's "Economic Products of India," that miracle of inspissated and impacted information on all that is knowledgable of the reproductive resources of British India. Furthermore, as an aftermath of all this, there is my Introduction to "The First Letter-Book of the East India Company," edited by Mr. William Foster and myself, and published by the Elder Quaritch, 1893.

These documents supply the general evidence from every source of inquiry, physiological, therapeutic, industrial, commercial, and administrative, in support of the Opium Revenue, and an irrefutable reply to the ignorant attacks on it during the past twenty-five years, and a convincing demonstration of the cruel injustice of its virtual confiscation; unless, indeed England is prepared to compensate India for its loss by an annual payment equal to the average of the receipts from it during the past fifty years, or at least since April 10th, 1891, when Sir Joseph Pease's resolution condemning the cultivation of opium in India was adopted by the narrow majority [160 to 130 votes] of a half-filled House of Commons. In plain terms, the abolition of the Opium Revenue is an iniquitous injury inflicted on India, especially regarded as "a Ward in Chancery of Great Britain"; and were India granted self-government tomorrow our nefarious recent policy in regard to it would straightaway be revoked. Uneasiness and inconvenience and irritation are already being felt, and in various ways and in different directions, throughout India in consequence of the gradual turning off of the free and full course of this immemorial silver stream of revenue, capable of indefinite increase in volume; and flowing down into India, a perennially fecundating flood, from out of remote, secluded China; and assuredly these embarrassments are to be conjectured, even reckoned, to be among the contributory causes of the present ubiquitous "Unrest in India," the obscure origins of which so baffle inductive research and evade all tangible discovery. No doubt a spurious opium has from the most ancient times been prepared in China and India, as in Greece and Italy, from the "Papaver Rhœas, its use having been encouraged, as conjectured, in India and China by the Buddhists as a sort of teetotal reform; and the Abbe Raynal in 1770, and Robert Stevens of Bombay in 1775, and Hove, when in Bombay in 1787, all discriminated between true opium and a spurious opium extracted from the leaves and stalks of P. "somniferum," in reminiscence possibly of the similar extract from the whole plant of P. "Rhœas" known from historical antiquity throughout the the temperate zone of the Old World. But, unquestionably, true opium "opium, Thebaicum" ect., and the cultivation of P. "somniferum," were first introduced into Southern and Eastern Asia by the Muslim Arabs, while the use of opium was encouraged by the Muslim rules of India in tacit substitution for that of alcohol, the unseemly intoxicating effects of which are exceedingly offensive to the strong Semitic sense of personal dignity and social decorum. The earliest unequivocal modern notice of Indian opium is by Glovanni da Empoli, in 1511, in a letter mentioning the capture of eight ships, out of Gujerat, laden with "anfium" "for so they call opio Thebaico." In 1516 Barbosa states that theChinese junks returned from India loaded with "anfium", which we call opium." In the same year Pyres writing to King Emanuel of Portugal, names the opium of Cambay and Bengal; "the kings and lords eat of it, and even the common people." In 1563 Garcia ab Horto explains that "the amfiao of Cambaia comes for the most part from one territory called Malvi." In 1599 John Chamberlain and Richard Hakluyt report opium to the London East India Company among the rich merchandise of the East Indies. Similar statements are made by Tavernier, 1676, Kaempfer, 1688, Woolley and Lockyer in 1711, Valentjin and Hamilton in 1726; and in 1770 the Abbe Raynal writes;—"An excessive fondness for opium prevails in all the countries to the East of India—China, Malacca, Borneo, the Moluccas, Java, Macassar, Sumatra, and all the islands of the immense Archipelago."

These quotations dispose of the reiterated and lying allegation, meant by those who work it to be opprobrious to the Government of India, that the opium trade of India was first established by Warren Hastings, 1774—1785. The patent fact is that the State Monopoly of opium in India was organised throughout Hindustan and Malwa by the Mo[n]gol Emperors of Delhi, from whom we inherited it, as one of their most lucrative and beneficent sources of revenue; and the first regular exports of the drug under the United East India Company were not commenced before 1796, and in 1797 the reduced the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and Benares and discontinued it in Bengal. In China the true opium poppy is known to have been in cultivation in Szechuan from the 9th century A.D., and the plant is thought to have been introduced into that country with the rose, the jasmin, and "henna" tree ["Lawsonia ivermis"] in the 7th century A.D. In the 11th century it is noted as "found everywhere." In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the Chinese trade in it with India was as active as that of the Arabs. The Chinese, moreover, began to manufacture it on a large scale in the 15th century A.D., and in 1525 they issued instruction for the more careful preparation of the drug in China, the better to compete against Indian opium and in 1589 inflicted a tax on Indian opium. Dr. Edkins, from whose "Historical Note on the Poppy in China," I take these dates, is of opinion, that opium smoking was introduced intoChina with tobacco-smoking in the 16th century A.D. But I venture, conjecturally, to associate the introduction of this "absolutely harmless" use of opium with the smoking of hemp, a most harmful indulgence, by the Yellow races of Central Asia from the most ancient times of their history. In the 17th century, almost contemporaneously with our James I.'s "Counterblast against Tobacco" the Emperor Ming issued his famous edicts against tobacco and opium-smoking; but they had no effect on the practice, which has ever since remained one of the most characteristic national habits of the Chinese, who, to-day, or at least twelve years ago, produced for themselves four times more opium than they imported from India. In short, In ian opium is, as it always has been, the luxury of the rich in China, as champagne is in Europe and America; the only difference between them being that, while the daily use of champagne, or any wines or spirits, may prove deleterious to those who abuse the enjoyment of them, the smoking of the pure extract of Indian monopoly opium can, in itself, never be injurious to health, not even when indulged in so far as the time and the money spent on it are concerned, to so-called "excess."

During my later residence in India, 1854-69-70, I paid the closest attention to this subject, and I had every kind of experience in relation to it; in medical charge of native Indian cavalry and infantry regiments; of the civil station and Jail of Sholapur, of the steam frigate "Ajhaha", as Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, and of Anatomy and Physiology, Grant College, Bombay; and as one of the Assistant Surgeons of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay; also as an active Justice of the Peace, and Sheriff of Bombay; and beside all this I was more intimately familiar with all classes of the native population of "the Loyal Town and Island of Bombay" than any other European of my generation; while, as an ever active journalist—who had missed his instinctive vocation—I was mixed up in almost every discussion of this sort in Bombay: and yet, in all the experience, as here precisely detailed—and capable therefore of being checked at every point—I thus had of the indigenous life of Western India, I never once met with a single native suffering, or who had ever suffered from the habitual use of opium; and excepting cases of accidental, or wilful, poisoning by opium, I never knew of a single instance of death from its use; and I have never met with anyone who, in his own experience, has known of a case of death, or of injury to health, from the habitual eating or drinking of opium, as practised by the people in any part of India proper. So far as I can remember, in the printed "tables" used in Indian Civil and Military Hospitals, there is no standing column for the "opium habit" nor for "deaths from opium"; and on the strength of my personal experience, I should be prepared of defy anyone to bring forward, from personal experience, a single authentic record of death, or shortened life, from habitual opium eating or drinking in India. If anyone can—let him; for the means of verifying his, or her, statement are always, within the current generation, accessible in India. And, on the contrary, so far as my experience goes, the healthiest populations of India are distinguished for their so stigmatised excessive use of opium. This, in all sooth and truth, is my testimony; and it is borne out by Dr. Mouatt's letter, in "The Times" of June 13th, 1892, for Bengal; and by Sir Charles Aitchson (and Sir Charles Bernard) in his "Report in the Use of Opium in Burmah"; and by Sir James C. Scott in his "Report on the Administration of the Northern Shan States," 1891—92.

As for opium smoking, I am satisfied that it is, of itself, as innocuous as smoking hay, straw, or stubble. Of course I know the "in terrorem" cases to be seen in the opium dens of Bombay, and elsewhere in the East. I well knew—1857-70—the Bombay den, its keeper, and his customers—never more than a dozen at a time. But who were they? The dregs of the lowest outcasts of the greatest emporium of trade in the Old World outside London, and the sink of all the roving vagabondage of the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, and as for the real causes of their sufferings, I will only here say that so far as I could ever ascertain, they had nothing to do with the opium-pipe, which seemed to be only the last palliative of their "distempered torment" until enfranchised of it by death.

Opium, in brief, is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the peoples of the tropics; and not simply as a soothing adjuvant to the digestion of a vegetarian diet, such as that used by the generality of Hindus, and a prophylactic against malaria, but above all because its use, like that of tea, coffee, and tobacco, anticipates and allays the natural thirst of mankind for alcoholic stimulants; which certainly cannot be safely indulged in by the emotional people of Southern Asia and Africa, except with the greatest temperance and scrupulousness. Opium, furthermore, is one of the most economical of stimulants. The especial, the exclusive, and, to my mind, the intolerable bane of opium is its tendency to aggravate the natural love of savage man for solitude and self-seclusion, making troglodytes, and, at the best, eremites and Buddhist, and Hindu, and Muslim, recluses of us all; whereas alcohol is a greater promoter of conviviality and sociability, and of religion, and civilisation generally, and so of humanity in the noblest senses of the word.

I am not entitled to discuss the administrative side of the opium question: but surely those who hold that the habitual use of opium is harmful should be the last to object to the State Monopoly of the drug in India. I, on the contrary, holding that its habitual consumption is conducive to the health, wealth, and happiness of the inhabitants of the tropics, and more especially of those who are vegetarians, would freely throw the manufacture of it open to private enterprise, and raise as high a duty on its export as it could safely bear in the intertropical competition with ardent spirits to which the drug seems predestined, when, within a generation, the whole Imperial, and Provincial, and Feudatory expenditures of India might in this way be met out of the yearly increasing Opium Revenue while the country itself would be left virtually untaxed.

And from the point of view of morality, of the truth, and righteousness, that exalteth a nation—"a holy nation," as we deem ourselves to be—full of reproach to us he been our truckling to the selfish, the sordid interests of Lancashire in connection with "the Indian Cotton Duties." of infinitely greater dishonour is it to us to have taken advantage of our position as Trustees for India gradually to transfer the tax on Opium hitherto paid by the Chinese and other foreigners, to the already overtaxed shoulders of the patient people of India, chiefly of the agricultural and merchantile classes, with no benefit whatever to anyone excepting the Government of China and the European distillers of cheap alcoholic spirits. The bitter results to India are to be already recognised in the far-off sinister sounds throughout the land of daily rising discontents and unrestfulness; while for ourselves:—"Behold ye that kindle a fire. . . . walk ye in the flame of your own fire, and among the brands that ye have kindled. This shall ye have of mine hand."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Substantial progress continues to be made by this excellent company, whose head office is in Bombay. Such advance is all the more commendable and significative of actuarial skill on the part of the management, when it is remembered that those at the head of affairs have to encounter difficulties which are not presented here or have been overcome in the course of years of development. The Empire of India is but a stripling in the insurance sphere, having only just reached its sixteenth anniversary, and yet it displays extraordinary vitality and vigour, and gives promise of a prolonged life of usefulness and prosperity. It may, perhaps, be remembered that the previous year's report contained a record of the company's doings for the quinquennium which then terminated. It was signalised by an increase of nearly 130 per cent. in the total contracts in force, by a remarkable increase in the funds, an improvement in the rate of interest earned, a highly favourable mortality experience, and a reduction in the expenses of management, the result being a removal of the restrictions under which reversionary bonuses were granted. It may be assumed that in a certain sense the experiences of the control of life assurance business is much the same all the world over, i.e., from the point of view of the human factor, and that relaxation follows the special exertions put forth at the end of a quinquennial period. Such being the case, it redounds to the credit of all concerned that the results of the past year's operations are in every respect of a satisfactory and an encouraging character.

During the year 5,528 life proposal were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 89,42,110. Of those, 4,089 resulted in policies. These new assurances amounted to Rs. 63,35,550 and the premium income in respect thereof to Rs. 3,50,071, including Rs. 1,995 by single payments. This result compares most favourably with the results attained by any other life offices of similar age. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company was 22,730, assuring the sum of Rs. 3,56,48,845, and of this the sum of Rs. 7,95,639 was re-assured. The premium revenue for 1912, less re-assurance, amounted to Rs. 18,29,289. By the death of 180 policy-holders claims amounting to Rs. 2,92,150 had arisen. Both in number and amount these were well within those expected and provided for under the table of mortality employed, in the actuarial calculations. Endowment assurances which had matured absorbed Rs. 1,48,805. The economy of management which distinguished the former reports was well maintained. The total expenditure (including commission Rs. 1,94,478) amounted to only Rs. 3,85,074, or a ratio to the premium revenue for the year of 21 per cent. It may be recalled that the ratio for the last quiquennium was 23·2 per cent., following one of 26·2 per cent. for the preceding period of five years. When it is remembered that last year's figure includes the valuation expenses, in addition to those attending the large amount of new business, the achievement is all the more commendable, and is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. As a result of the year's operations the life assurance fund was increased by Rs. 9,09,317 to Rs. 63,31,438. There is a fidelity guarantee branch, in which a considerable volume of business is transacted. This is of a most satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount.

The balance sheet of the company sets forth a position of great financial strength. In addition to the life assurance fund of Rs. 63,31,438, there are the paid-up capital of Rs. 51,500, the guarantee assurance fund of Rs. 1,33,729, the shareholders' bonus fund of Rs. 35,059, a reserve fund of Rs. 76,618 and the investment reserve fund of Rs. 1,65,276. The liquid assets amount to Rs. 72,01,251, the greater proportion of which is invested in Government, Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi bonds and debentures, the report setting forth the Bank of Bombay's certificate for the safe custody of securities amounting to Rs. 55,11,000. That so young an office should be in such a flourishing state in a country in which conditions periodically obtain which are not favourable to the natural development of insurance business is substantial testimony to astute actuarial management and the popularity of the office among an eastern people best fitted to estimate the value of the benefits conferred by the Empire of India and to appreciate the high reputation which the office has so successfully maintained from its inception, "Finance Chronicle".

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The SURE raising powder.
makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.
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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Owing to the exceptionally heavy rain which came on about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and continued without intermission for an hour or more, the Harwood League between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Sherwood Foresters "A" did not take place. The teams took the field in spite of the blinding rain which almost hid the players from sight but a couple of minutes was sufficient to convince the referee that anything in the shape of a game was impossible.

The match will be played at a later date.

GOLF.

The following matches and competitions have been arranged by the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club to be decided during the next two months.

July 10.—Medal Sweepstake.
July 17.—Club Team match, Army v. Civilian.
July 24.—Medal Competition.
July 31.—Club Team match, Married v. Single.
Aug. 7.—Medal Sweepstake.
Aug. 14.—Club Team match, Scotland v. The World.
Aug. 21.—Medal Sweepstake.
Aug. 28—Club Team Match, Byculla Club v. The rest.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM vs. B. B. AND C. I.

Owing to the extremely heavy downpour on Saturday afternoon, the game between the abovementioned teams was abandoned.

The same fate befell the "B" team fixture.

TELEGU CLUB vs. GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 6.

The Telegu Cricket Club played the Poona Gymkhana yesterday but owing to a late start a decisive result was not possible. The visitors went in first and were able to put together 172 runs, the chief scores being Swami 54 and Nursoo 27. The Gymkhana put in two of their best batsmen in Grieg and Gould, the former having played out time with 34 to his credit. The match ended in a draw, the Gymkhana putting in 65 for three wickets. Scores :—

TELEGU CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Burgay, c and b Gould ...	16
Mr. Nursoo, c Aitken, b Greig ...	18
Mr. Yellapa, b Greig, ...	8
Mr. Swami, c Sarson, b Rosher ...	54
Mr. Rajanna, c Merriman, b Sarson	11
Mr. Raskar, c Gould, b Merriman	18
Mr. Erasha, c Armytage, b Gould	2
Mr. Nursoo, run out	27
Mr. Luxmon, c Gordon, b Greig.	0
Mr. Bandu, c Merriman, b Greig.	9
Mr. Melanna, not out	1
Extras	8
Total ...	172

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig, not out	34
Mr. Gould, b Erasha	18
Captain Green Armytage, b Erasha	13
General Aitken, b Erasha ...	0
Captain Sarson, not out ...	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total ...	65

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 3.

On June 30, the Meet was at Piranwadi and a Field of 37 with 5 ladies turned out. A good fall of rain in the last three days has made a lot of difference to the country, and the going is now distinctly on the soft side. Moving off punctually at 6-3 a.m., the Master drew the covers all rund Machi, without success. He then trotted off to the Jambouti Road and drew the Mogatir Nullah in an easterly direction. Near the Khanapur Road, a jack was viewed going across the open and entering the jungle on the side of the stream; hounds were at once laid on, but, after hunting the line for half a mile, a deer jumped up right in front of them, drawing them off. One hound only, Timbush, stuck to his line, and the rest of the pack, being put back to him, hunted their jack hard through the jungle, finally pulling him down in the thickest patch. The hound work was distinctly good as the jack turned and twisted a lot in the undergrowth, but as a ride it was disappointing, the gong being bad and very heavy.

You never know what you will meet with next in our country to-day, just as the master was riding up to the kill, a big panther broke away just in front of him, so close indeed, that he had to pull up his horse to let it pass. One hound, Helper, was running the panther closely, but was fortunately called off before he was hurt. After breaking up their jack, hounds were taken off to try further up the nullah, but broke away again after another deer which they ran for about a mile before the whips could get them off. By the time they had been brought back the sun was very hot; so, after trying one more covert, blank, near Piranwadi, hounds were taken back to the van.

Thursday, July 3rd, the Meet was at the 6th milestone on the Vingurla Road at 6, a.m. The Field was of the usual strength, and one was glad to see that the ladies keep up their keenness, seven again turning out. The Master trotted straight down the Vingurla Road almost to Bachhi Village before drawing; a jack was soon afoot in the canefields near the village, and, hard driven, made straight through the village towards Hill 2594 and, as we hoped, for the open ground and good going beyond. It was not to be, however, as a pariah took up the chase, pressing him so closely that he took refuge in an earth on the top of the hill; the Hunt terrier was not to be found, so the Master moved straight off to the coverts round Sinoli B. Here hounds soon pushed up a jack and hunted him hard from canefield to canefield almost up to Kadrimani, but could not force him into the open; at Kadrimani he turned sharp back, through the same line of fields, hounds close on him, and made towards Belgundi, only to turn back again to Sinoli, when half way there. Just as we were despairing of ever getting him out, he suddenly broke away across the open towards Sarutha, and we had a grand gallop of thirteen minutes of the fastest across perfect country. Near Sarutha, the jack entered a canefield close in front of hounds, and was pulled down before he could get out again. From beginning to end, hounds had been hunting him for just an hour and a half and though it was a slow performance for those of the Field who had come out only to gallop, yet those who enjoy seeing good hounds had a real treat. One could see exactly what was going on, and it was very noticeable that during all the turns the jack made, the pack was hardly ever off his line, hunting him closely the whole time mostly through thick cover. It had been a hard morning for them; so the Master took them back to the van as soon as they had broken up their jack which they did in great style.

THE GOLF NOTES.

THE RULES.

IV.

I very much fear that my readers (if I have any) must be getting rather sick of the Rules and my comments on them, but I must ask their patience for just a few more notes, and I am sure they will pardon me if I appear unduly lengthy on the subject.

Rule 10 is one that, I am afraid, is somewhat frequently broken in Bombay; I could mention at least two specific cases that have occurred recently, undoubtedly, through ignorance. I hope it will be understood that, in my comments, I have no intention of accusing players of *deliberate* breaches, of the Rules; I am sure that those, which occur arise through ignorance, and not from any desire to take an unfair advantage of an opponent.

The Rule reads thus:—"In playing through the Green, irregularities of surface, which could in any way affect the player's stroke, shall not be removed, nor pressed down by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies; a player is, however, always entitled to place his feet firmly on the ground when taking his stance. The penalty for breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole."

The beginner is too frequently absolutely ignorant of the existence of this Rule; he walks up to his ball, finds that the lie is not all that he could desire, and plants his foot heavily immediately behind the ball, with the result that, instead of being partially buried in sand, it is at once "teed up," and he is enabled to take his Brassey for what should have been a difficult iron or niblic shot. Under Rule 6 "a ball must be played wherever it lies or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules, and local rules" and a careful study of both has not revealed anything to justify the action described.

Rule 15 deals with, "Moving or bending fixed or growing objects," and is as follows:—"Before striking at a ball in play, a player shall not move, bend, nor break any thing fixed or growing, except so far as is necessary to enable him fairly to take his stance in addressing the ball, or *in making his backward or forward sowing*. The club may only be grounded "*lightly*," and not pressed on the ground.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole."

The italics are mine, it should be understood that a ball is not "in play" until the player has made a stroke at a teeing ground (Definition 18) and thus there is nothing in the Rule to prevent one from removing or breaking off pieces of stiff grass or roots which may interfere with one's drive from the tee. But once the ball is "in play," nothing fixed or growing may be removed, bent, or broken, in order to make the shot easier, except in the actual forward or backward swing of the club.

I have also seen players both in Bombay and at Home, walk up to their ball, examine the lie, and tap the ground once or twice with their driver or brassey, evidently to see if the lie justifies their taking a wooden club. This is highly irregular, as it is a direct contravention of the latter portion of Rule 15 and entails loss of the hole in match play and loss of two strokes in medal play.

Now to come to the last of the Rules on which I propose to comment—Rule 13 of the Special Rules for Stroke competitions. I need only refer to the first portion of it, which is as follows:—

(1). "When a competitor's ball, lying within twenty yards of the hole, is played and strikes or is stopped by the flag-stick or by the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes."

In any competition it is the duty of a competitor to see that a caddie is sent forward, when hearing the hole, to hold the flag-stick, and remove it if there is any likelihood of a ball striking it. Of course it is open to players to "chance" it, and it is not very often that the flag-stick is struck; but still there is always the "out chance"; times without number I have seen competitors putting with the flag-stick in the hole, and have asked myself "will he add on his two strokes if he hits the stick"? One cannot be too careful on this point, and a caddie should always be sent forward to hold the pin when nearing the hole. In Match play I know nothing so annoying as to see one's opponent's ball which has been played for too hard, strike the pin and remain dead. It is entirely one's own fault, as either side is entitled where the flag stick removed when approaching the hole. In Redal play one does not so much mind, as two strokes are thereby added to one's opponent's score! But in this case it is of course up to the competitor himself to see that the flag-stick is removed.

I think I have now dealt with the Rules that are most frequently broken in Bombay; but, before closing this I would call the attention of golfers to the fact that there are no less than 21 Definitions, 36 Rules of Golf, 9 Points on Etiquette, and 16 special Rules for Stroke Competitions, to say nothing of Recommendations, Rules for Match Play competitions Three-ball, Best ball, and four ball, Matches, as well as Bogey Competitions. At the present time I do not think that it is possible to obtain a copy of the latest Rules from any book-seller in Bombay—I have tried and failed—but the 1912 Rules *can* be obtained, and there are not very many alterations. Books can easily be corrected by the copy of the 1913 Rules in the Gymkhana, and respectfully urge all golfers to provide themselves with a copy of the 1912 Rules, correct them and carry them in their pocket when playing, as well as the revised local Rules which have been recently issued.

Next week I shall have something to say on the subject of etiquette, of which one unfortunately observes constant breaches.

NIBLICK.

DR. LEFROY AND THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

The Rev. Dr. Lefroy, the Metropolitan of India, attended by Archdeacon Cox, this afternoon inspected the Bangalore Boy Scouts at the Bowring Institute, under the command of the Scout Master Baker. He presented Assistant Scout Master Ince, of the Bishop Cotton School troop with the Swastika Badge, lately awarded him by the Chief Scou.

In a short speech Dr. Lefroy said he was happy to be associated with the Boy Scout movement in India, and among other things exhorted them to persevere in whatever they undertook. A large employer of railway labour in the north of India had told him that the great failing of lads in this country was that they could not be depended on to stick to a thing. This was true to a certain extent only for he knew of many boys who were remarkably good examples of perseverence.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

TRIANGULAR PROGRAMME AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 5.

Recently the Colombo Cricket Club sent an invitation to the Rangoon Gymkhana Club to send over a team to Ceylon in December. The Rangoon Gymkhana have now received another invitation from the Calcutta Cricket Club to send a team on a ten days' tour during the Christmas weeks from December 24th. The Calcutta club mentioned in their letter that they had asked the Colombo C. C. to send a team so that the three teams could meet in a triangular cricket tournament. The Rongoon Gymkhana have decided to accept the Calcutta club's invitation, and as there is every reason to believe that the Colombo club will also accept their invitation, an interesting cricket tournament is expected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, July 5.

Captain K. W. Mackenzie, I.M.S., is permitted to resign his commission from August 23rd 1913.

Captain Hayes Sadler, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is appofnted as Commandant, Frontier Garrison Artillery, Kohat.

Major Marshall, 2nd Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, is posted to the Military Works Services as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Secunderabad.

Major-General Townshend has taken over the Command of the Jhansi Brigade on posting to the Indian Establishment.

Colonel J. H. V. Crows, Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, will be appointed a General Staff Officer 1st grade, at the Army head quarters in September next.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Lee, Royal Sussex Regiment and Lieutenant Corban Lucas 110th Mahrattas.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain R. E. Webb, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, to be officiating Station Staff Officer, Karachi.

Major H. J. P. Browne, 1st Bn. 5th Gurkhas, assumed duties of General Staff Officer, (ii) Bombay Brigade on 23rd June.

Colonel F. H. Treherne, R. A. M. C., to be officiating Assistant Director of Medical Services, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Captain F. R. Coppinger, I. M. S., is appointed to Medical Charge of the 109th Infantry.

REGIMENTAL.

Captain J. Waring, R. G. A., is posted to No. 16 Company.

83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry.—Lieut. G. N. Proctor to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Captain J. A. Bean to be officiating double Company Commander.

10th Lancers.—Lieut. M. G. Willoughby to be Quarter Master.

104th Rifles.—Captain H. M. Butler, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major H. M. Torton, transferred to the Temporary Half Pay List.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Captain F. T. Turner. R. A. M. C., 1 year. ex. India Medical Certificate; Captain W. L. Mead, 95th Infantry, 3 months, in India, Combined; Lieut. A. C. S. Hind, 110th Mahratta Lt. Infantry, 2 months, 5 days. ex India, Combined; Major C. E. G. Norton, 7th Hussars, 56 days, ex India, General; Lieut. J. S. Sill, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, 8 months, ex India. Medical Cert; Captain M. C. Raymond, 34th Horse, 2 months, 13 days, in India, Combined; Colonel J. Smyth. I. M. S., 4 months. ev India, Combined; Lt-Colonel C. A. Luck, 22nd Cavalry. 60 days, in India, Privilege; Major F. J. D Henslows, 22nd Cavalry, 90 days, in India, Privilege; Captain C. Cobb. 29th Punjabis, 3 months, in India Cambined.

Lt-Colonel J. Henegen, D. S. O., Ist. Bn. 10th Gurkhas, is granted an extension of leave for 4 months on Medical Certificate.

MAHOMEDAN COLLECTOR.

The following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam and presided over by the Kazi of Ahmedabad on Saturday evening.

"Resolution I"

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, beg to express heart-felt gratitude to His Excellency, the Right Hon'ble Lord Wellingdon, Governor of Bombay, for appointing Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O., to be the first Mahomedan Collector in the Bombay Presidency.

It is an honour to the Mahomedan community in general and to Gujarat and its ancient Capital of Ahmedabad in particular. The Mahomedan community is grateful to Government, and highly appretiates the justice done to it.

"Resolution II"

On behalf of the Mohomedan community, the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, tender most cordial and heart-felt congratulations to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syedmia Kadri, I. S. O., on his well-deserved elevation to the exalted post of Collector and Political Agent and pray that God Almighty may grant him long life, health and happiness to enjoy the post with honour to himself, to the country, and to the benign British Government.

IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST NEW LAW.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded to the Viceroy the following telegram in connection with the passing of the Indian Immigration Act by the South African Legislature; a similar telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State.

Council, Bombay Presidency Association, beg respectfully to bring to Your Excellency's notice how deeply and grievously the hearts and feelings of people of all classes and communities in this Presidency have been stirred by passing of Indian Immigration Act by South African Legislature. They regard it as an outrage, indignity and gross injustice, to Indian people, who are equal subjects in the British Empire. They recall pronouncement by mouth of Lord Lansdowne that any unjust or unequal treatment of British Indian subjects in what was then a foreign State would be a cause of war. Now in same territory under British Crown Colonial Government are permitted to oppress and degrade British Indian subjects far more outrageously and arbitrarily than before. In spite of all promises and hopes held out from time to time not only are British Indian subjects arbitrarily excluded, but measure retains racial bar, disturbs existing rights in Natal and Cape Colony, pronounces ex-indentured Indians to be prohibited immigrants, repudiates Indian marriage laws, and places married Indian women in most invidious position. Indignities thrust upon Indians in South Africa during past years, have been borne with patience, now exhausted, and this harassment and denial of common rights to British citizenship must result in new passive resistance movement in South Africa and widespread agitation in India. Indian peoples in last resort commend protection of their fellow-countrymen to august solicitude of their beloved King Emperor, and therefore earnestly implore Your Excellency's Government to urge upon Imperial Government that Government of South Africa be informed and Majesty's veto will be exercised unless operation of measure is postponed pending joint Imperial, Indian Colonial, conference with view to solution of problem in such manner as will preserve rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects, as guaranteed in gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria.

SHRI JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

At the invitation of Mr. Lalloobhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Honorary Manager of the Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund, Bombay, a large number of gentlemen interested in the humanitarian objects of the fund, assembled at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, on Saturday evening, when the second annual report of the fund was read and prizes were distributed. Colonel W. E. Hilliard presided on the occasion.

The object of this fund is chiefly to lessen the slaughter of animals for human diet, not only on moral grounds but also by proving medically the unwholesomeness of flesh-eating and the economy resulting from an abundance of animals. The managers seek to inculcate its theories on the subject of meat-eating and the consequent evils arising therefrom by the spread of humanitarian literature cast broad among the peoples of India. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred books were sent for from England and America, and 700,000 books, 413,000 handbills, pamphlets, etc., were published by this fund in the year under report. The literature is published in English, Gujarati, and to some extent in Marathi. The managers of the fund desire to have these books translated into other languages spoken in India, but they have been handicapped hitherto for want of money. Besides the distribution of literature, the fund has also instituted prizes for essays on the subject. They have thus instituted four schemes of essays. The first offers Rs. 150 for the best essay on the subject from the students of the Matriculation classes in Bombay high schools. The second scheme takes a gift of Rs. 100 to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society to hold examination and distribute prizes among Parsi boys and girls for essays on the subject. A third scheme calls for essays on the subject from medical graduates and veterinary surgeons, whose papers are examined by a committee of five eminent men in England, and for the best four of these essays Rs. 500 is given. A further sum of Rs. 500 was given on Saturday to fourteen persons whose essays were adjudged the best in an "All-India Prize Competition."

Several public meetings were held last year, and lectures were delivered on the subject, and a preacher was engaged for six months last year and sent to the Gujarat side.

The promoters of the fund claim to have converted several persons to vegeterianism by their exertions. The money for the working of the objects of the fund is chiefly derived from subscriptions and as the sums received last year have almost all been spent, they appeal to the generosity of the public.

After the reading of the reports there were addresses in Guzerati and English. The president made a few closing remarks and the gathering dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president, and music by the students of the Shri Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 4th July to 6 a.m. on the 5th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	4	3
Total mortality from all causes ...	...	71

It is always difficult to get rid of rats in a garden, but the use of carbon bi-sulphide—described in the annual report on the Government gardens at Lucknow—is said to be good. The method of applying the liquid to the rat holes is as follows :—All visible holes are stopped with earth to ascertain which are inhabited, for the inhabited holes were found re-opened on the following days. Half a teaspoonful of carbon bi-sulphide is poured in each of the holes and after a delay of a few seconds to allow the liquid to evaporate the mixture of vapour and air is ignited. The result is a small explosion which fills the hole with poisonous gases and kills the rats almost instantly. A pound of bi-sulphide is sufficient for more than 200 rats. It is stated that satisfactory results in exterminating porcupines have been obtained by this method.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The third session of the all India Sanitary Conference will be held at Lucknow in January,

Captain Stiles Webb, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, will probably be transferred in a similar capacity to North-West Frontier Province, his services having been applied for.

From the three performances of the little piece The "Fair Arabian," which was produced at the Gaiety Theatre at Simla by Mrs. Coffin, a profit of Rs. 1,225 resulted. This sum will be presented to the Mayo Orphanage, in aid of which institution the performances were organised.

The engagement is announced in Simla on Miss Mailie Rattigan, daughter of Mr. Justice Rattigan and Mrs. Rattigan, to Captain Neville Henderson of the Black Watch, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief and only son of the late Mr. Justice Gilbert Henderson of the Calcutta High Court.

The Dallas Comedy Company who are now on their way to Calcutta from a tour of the Far East produced "What Every Woman Knows," at Penang a few days ago. Before it was staged, however, the Penang police demanded that the text of the play be submitted to them, "as it was feared that it might be objectionable and in that case its performance could not be allowed."

But for his unfortunate illness Sir Thomas Raleigh would have held his seat on the Secretary of State's Council for six years more, as he was only appointed in 1909. It will be remembered that he left India in 1904, after serving for five years as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. He is in his 63rd year and before coming out to India was Reader in English Law at Oxford and Registrar of the Privy Council.

The London Missionary Society is in the unfortunate position of having such a heavy deficit that it will probably have to withdraw its workers from certain places in Asia, Africa, New Guinea, and the South Seas. There is a shortage on this year's funds of £20,000. This brings the accumulated deficiency up to about £70,000, and the Directors are reluctantly compelled to reduce their expenditure by £15,000 a year. The deficiency is partly attributed to a drop in the legacy income, which for some years has reached a much lower figure than was expected. The Directors are sending to the Missions abroad for formation as to the directions in which reductions may the effected with the last injury to be work.

The Nilgiri Game Association is sorely troubled because the large numbers of sambhur on the Wenlock Downs are seriously interfering with jack hunting. It is pointed out that the effect of spoiling sport on the Downs would be a direct loss to Ootacamund. The Ootacamund Hunt spend something like Rs. 20,000 a year, and if the Downs were closed to hunting the loss would be something like Rs. 5 lakhs a year. A resolution has accordingly been passed requesting Government to extend big game shooting on the Wenlock Downs to 31st July, and that from 15th March up to the close of the extended season, beating for big game organised by the Ootacamund Hunt and by licence-holders be allowed, provided that the rules as to the shooting undersized stage and hinds be maintained.

The transfer of the old railway bridges over the Sutlej and the Beas from the North-Western Railway to the Public Works Department of the Punjab Government has been completed and sanction has been accorded to their conversion into road traffic bridges. When this conversion has been carried out these bridges will form a material improvement in the communications of the province, as during the rains when the rivers are in flood frequent interruptions result. In the case of motor traffic the only route at present between Delhi, Ambala and Lahore is *via* Ferozepore; when the changes in these bridges have been completed, which it is hoped will be in the course of a year, there will be direct communication between Lahore and Delhi.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board have under contemplation various schemes for improving its financial condition. The imposition of a water-rate and an increase in the house-tax is also contemplated. It is also proposed to substitute for the present license-tax levied on persons carrying on any trade profession, a graded tax based on the amount of house-tax levied on dwellings occupied by such traders, etc. The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have informed the Municipal Board that in their view the imposition of a water-rate is desirable. The Committee strongly objected to the proposed scheme for levying a license tax and suggest a simple form of taxation based on a license to carry on a profession and levied irrespective of income produced thereby. The Committee also suggest the increase of the terminal tax rates and the early re-adjustment of the rates, charged for the terminal toll, also a railway passenger or poll-tax on the principle of the special tax levied on passengers at Calcutta or of a pilgrim tax imposed in Benares, Ajodhia, Hardwar, and elsewhere.

Evidence accumulates that a spell of years in active life in India often promotes longevity, especially in the public services where provision is made for pensions. As the annual dinner of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, retired or on the active list, which was held in Edinburgh on May 30th, it was noted that there were some veterans present whose service went back as far as the second Burmese war in 1851. Sir Alexander Christison was in the chair and among those present whose names are still well known in India was Colonel Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., M. D., who is now the Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, a post which goes by tradition to a retired member of the Indian Medical Service. One old Indian doctor living in retirement in Australia has reached the age of 100, and cases have not been uncommon where men have drawn their pensions for more than forty years. But in former days it seems to have been more common to retire before the end of the prescribed age limit than it is now. Junior members of the Service used sometimes to present a purse to a senior officer on condition that he retired, to expedite promotion.

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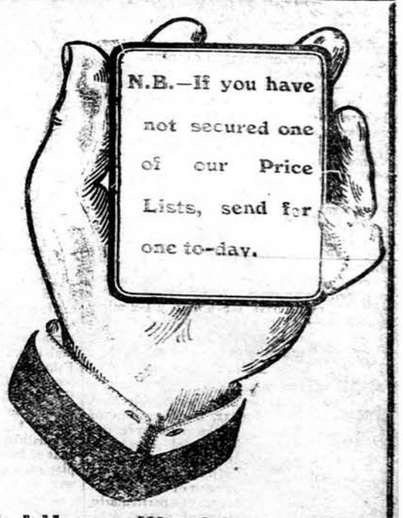

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SCIENCE NOTES.

DISSOCIATION OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

The increasing use of calcium carbide gives importance to all facts concerning its action under varying circumstances. M. Briner-Kurner at a recent session of the Academie des Sciences (Paris) proved that this compound was dissociated into its elements at a temperature of 900 to 1,000 deg. Cent.

SUBTERRANEAN RIVER.

An Interesting Subterranean River in the island of Palawan, one of the Philippines has been explored and surveyed by two officers of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and is described in the last annual report of that service. The river is navigable or a small boat for about 2 1-2 miles from its mouth, the tunnel through which it passes widening in places into large chambers containing beautiful stalactites.

THE ACTINOMETER.

A useful invention in the field of technology is the actinometer, a description of which was presented to the Academie des Sciences recently by M. Daniel Berthelot. This little instrument permits the exact measurment of the ultra-violet rays of luminous bodies. By reason of the increased application of these rays, particularly for purposes of sterilization of water, etc., it is probable that this may prove to be of much practical value.

"CHEW STICKS."

Natural Toothbrushes are described in a consular report from Santo Domingo. It appears that the stems of several shrubs and trees are used by the natives in lieu of toothbrushes, and are known as "chew sticks." Among them are the stems of the orange, the lemon, and the membrillo or quince tree all of which have an agreeable flavor. The most commonly used, however, is a plant known as "guano," probably the same as the one called in Spanish "palma de guano." The natives use the green stem, the end of which they chew up and use as a toothbrush. Various chew sticks are similarly used elsewhere in the West Indies.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONGRESS.

Preparations are being made for the International India Rubber Congress, which is to be held at Batavia, island of Java, in September of next year. A commission appointed for the purpose is now engaged in the preliminary work and is receiving the papers upon subjects connected with the rubber industry which eminent specialists are sending in. The work of the congress is divided into eight sections: 1. Botanical and zoological questions, 2. Climate and soil. 3, Culture and gathering of products. 4. Preparation and processes. 5. Methods of working plantations. 6. Artificial rubber. 7. Commerce. 8. Publications. Dr. C. J. van Hall is secretary of the congress, and the headquarters are at Buitenzorg Java.

MOTOR SPIRT FRIOM LIVING PLANTS.

Because the supplies of both crude oil and coal are more or less limited and are impossible of regeneration, a British chemist rises to remark, quite logically, too, that the better way to solve the impending fuel problem is to obtain motor spirit from living plants. Potatoes, beets and allied vegetables, consisting largely of starch, are capable of fermentation and yield alcohol, It would seem, therefore, remarked the chemist, that the soundest solution of the problem is to be sought along the lines of the production of fuel from some living plant which assimilates carbon by photosynthesis, thereby avoiding the exhaustion of the source of supply.

A NEW ROAD MATERIAL.

A new road material designed to stand hard usage from automobiles is being tried by a Swiss engineer. W. Erlich, and is said to consit of a mixture of broken stone about the size of a hazelnut, but not limestone, with a binding material whose composition is not divulged by the inventor. In the present process the stone is heated at first from 100 to 150 deg. Cent. and mixed at this temperature with the melted composition. When in use, the mass is remelted in order to put it on the road. A road roller heated to a rather high point is passed over the surface, the roller weighing about six tons. Reports state that very good road surface can be obtained in this way.

MIRRORS AT ROAD CROSSINGS.

Mirrors at road crossings for the use of warning automobiles are commencing to be used in England, it is stated, and the results are very good. They are being put in places where the crossings are specially dangerous, and the use of large mirrors allows the driver to see the reflection of cars which are coming in other directions. The method will probably be extended in the furure, as it is likely to avoid many accidents and will be well worth the small cost of putting in. Another use for mirrors is upon heavy power wagons, where the driver cannot hear the signals of automobiles back of him so as to have him take the right-hand side of the roads to allow them to pass, for the noise of the power wagon often prevents the horn from being heard. It is proposed to fit the power wagons with small mirrors showing the back of the road, but were this to be made obligatory, the mirrors might be imposed upon the usual automobile cars as well, and this would give rise to some objections from their owners.

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

In connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which will be held in San Francisco in 1915, there will be an International Engineering Congress, in which engineers throughout the world will be invited to participate. The congress is to be conducted under the auspices of the following five National Engineering Societies American Society of Civil Engineers American Institute of Mining Ergineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. These societies, acting in co-operation, have appointed a permanent Committee of Management, consisting of the presidents and secretaries of each of these societies, and eighteen members resident in San Francisco. The scope of the congress has not as yet been definitely determined, but it is hoped to make it widely representative of the best engineering practice throughout the world, and it is intended that the papers, discussions and proceedings shall constitute an adequate review of the progress made during the past decade and an authoritative presentation of the latest developments and most approved practice in the various branches of engineering work. The papers, which will be collected and published by the congress, should form an invaluable engineering library, and it is intended that publication shall be in such form and at such cost as to become available to the greatest possible number.

ALUMINIUM AND MAGNESIUM ALLOY.

In a paper read before the Society of Automobile Engineers, Mr. Morris Machol gives some interesting data on the aluminium and magnesium alloy known as "magnalium" and describes the successful use of this alloy for the cylinders and pistons of gasoline engines, particularly where weight is an important factor, as in aeroplane work. The specific gravity of magnalium is 2.5, that of pure aluminium 2.56, and of alluminium alloy No. 12,2.82, while cast iron has a specific gravity of 7.5 Cast iron pistons show a tensile strength of between eighteen thousand and twenty thousand pounds per square inch, while magnalium shows a strength of twenty-three thousand pounds per square inch. It is also very tough, whereas cast iron is rather brittle. Magnalium is an excellent bearing metal, showing at 280 revolutions per minute and 250 pounds per square inch, a coefficient of friction of 0·0056 as against 0·0075 of babbitt and 0·0069 of phosphor bronze. With a pressure of 400 pounds per square inch, and the same speed, the coefficient of friction of bronze is 0·0096 as against 0·0066 of magnalium. One of the advantages of magnalium pistons is the remarkable reduction of vibration. The melting point of magnalium is 1256 deg. Fahr. at atmospheric pressure, which is less than the temperature often attained in the cylinder. But the magnalium pistons do not set as hot as iron pistons for the reason that the thermo-conductivity of magnalium is fourteen times as great as that of iron. An engine with magnalium pistons is less liable to preignition than one with iron pistons.

DEATH-BED OF AN ANCIENT KINGDOM.

HOPELESSNESS OF PERSIA'S OUTLOOK.

Commenting on the new Persian Blue Book the "Times" says:—

The new Persian Blue Book is an astonishing publication. It unfolds with relentless candour and completeness the story of the final stages of the decay of an ancient kingdom. Could some later Gibbon give from and cohesion to its masses of authentic details, he might draw a picture which would certainly have no present parallel anywhere in the world, not even in China. It is impossible to close its perusal without a deep impression of the utter hopelessness of the Persian situation. Wherever we look in Persia the same spectacle of a lapsed civilisation is presented in varying forms. It is not misrule, but the absolute disappearance of all ordered and coherent rule. The position in the south almost passes belief. We knew it to be bad, but the collective statements in the Blue Book make us rub our eyes. "The Central Government is ignored in Fars," says Sir Walter Townley. "Not only Government authority, but also tribal authority is in complete dissolution," says Mr. Consul Smart. The list of exactions usualy levied on passing merchandise—when it is not stolen altogether—makes a formidable document. Elsewhere similar disorder obtains. Kerman is threatened by a robber horde, the Governor incontinently bolts to the shelter of the British Consulate, and Sir Walter Townley goes to the Teheran telegraph office in the middle of the night to urge him to play the man. The Governor of Ispahan and "some of his friends" make a corner in grain while the populace is starving, and then proceed to collect the local revenue without regard to the Treasury officers. Some Ministers in Teheran engage in similar speculations in grain during a time of scarcity. The people of Tabriz, once the stronghold of Nationalism, grow weary of the incessant strife which is ruining their city, and pray for a return of autocratic rule. Bluejackets and Indian infantry are repeatedly landed at Gulf ports to save the inhabitants from bands of raiders. Amid this medley come many stories of attacks on foreigners, such the stirring narrative of Lieut. Bullock, of the 27th Punjabis, who fought a gang of robbers with his fist until he was struck down. All through the volume flits the will-o'-the-wisp figure of Prince Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex Shah's brother, the victim of megalomania, who is "so carried away by dreams of future greatness that it is impossible to convince him of the reality of the position."

There are redeeming features, but they are very few. Mukhbires-Sultaneh, the new Governor of Fars seems to be an energetic man who is doing his best under terribly adverse conditions. His appeals for money—every Persian reformer clamours tearfully for money—have now been met by Great Britain. Col. Hjalmarsen, the Swedish officer at the head of the gendarmerie, is a robust optimist who still hopes that his force may save the situation in both south and north. We do not share his confidence but think he should be given every encouragement. The Customs return show surprising vitality in the midst of appalling chaos. These things are to the good, but they do little to relieve the depression induced by an examination of Persian affairs.

What, then, must be the course of British policy in Persia? We fear its ultimate course will be shaped by events beyond our control, and will become to a great extent involuntary. It is clearly imperative for us to keep out of Persia if we can, in view of our heavy commitments elsewhere. We approve of Sir Edward Grey's strenuous endeavours to exhaust every possible alternative before resorting to intervention. He has withdrawn the Central India Horse, he has found money for the Governor of Fars, he has backed up the Swedish gendarmerie, he has striven continuously to bring about the formation of a Persian Ministry which will do something instead of resigning. But if all these efforts fail, as the evidence of the Blue Book leads us to anticipate, what then? The assailants of British officers and Indian troopers are still unpunished. We have even offered not to press for their execution if they are surrendered, but they still roam the mountains in freedom.

In April 1912 Sir Edward Grey talked of talking "forcible measures" against a petty chieftain in the south, the Khan of Borasjun. When Capt. Eckford was killed—his death now seems to have been almost tantamount to an accident—Sir Walter Townley recommended an expedition "to restore order." In January the Government of India advised the postponement of the question of an expedition till the autumn," though one would have thought some one at Delhi ought to have known the conditions on the Persian passes in winter. Sir Edward Grey quite rightly expressed his grave objections to any expeditions. It would cost a great deal, he said, the force must be a large one, and its sequel would probably be the permanent occupation of a large part of Southern Persia. We should destroy Persian independence and bring about the partition of the country. This diagnosis of the probable results of an expedition to Southern Persia appears to us entirely correct; and we may add to Sir Edward Grey's list of objections that, in our belief, it would also permanently impair the efficiency of the Indian system of defence. Nevertheless we are bound to express our conviction that the time is coming when the state of affairs revealed in the new Blue Book will limit our choice to two alternatives. We shall either have to shoulder fresh and dangerous burdens in Southern Persia, or abandon our considearble interests in that region altogether.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

FORBIDDEN.

When Admiral Peary was received, the other day, at the Hotel de Ville, a big afternoon party was given in his honour by the Paris Municipal Council, After the speeches, says the "Telegraph, correspondent, the President of the Municipal Council escorted the discover of the North Pole to the buffet. "what will you take, monsieur l'Amiral?" asked the President; "will you have an ice? "Anything except an ice," said Peary. "Ice is forbidden me, by doctor's orders."

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

"And what," asked the Bow-street magistrate of a twelve-year-old boy witness, "will happen if you don't tell the truth?"

Witness: "I shall tell a lie."

Magistrate: "Well—yes—but what will happen if you tell a lie?"

Witness: "I shall not go to heaven."

Magistrate: "Yes. You may be sworn."

COSTLY CONJURING TRICK.

A well-dressed foreigner ordered a Bremen firm to send £1,200 worth of diamonds and jewellery, which he selected, to his hotel. Two employees took the jewellery to the hotel, where, in their presence, the foreigner appeared to put the gems in a box, which he sealed.

Then he went out of the room "to get the money" to pay for the jewellery but did not come back. After a time, says the Hamburg correspondent of th "Mail" the employees opened the box and in it found nothing but a shaving cup.

DODGING DEATH.

One is amused, said Mr. James Parker, M.P., speaking at the Westminster Central Hall, at the tricks to which men resorted to to ward off the attention of death. Some men ate everything raw and walked about with their pockets full of beans. Others took hot baths in nearly boiling water, and broke the ice in the Serpentine.

QUEER TRADES.

In various towns in Germany a new industry has been started with the object of "making men interesting to women." German women, it is declared, prefer an "interesting" man to a handsome one.

One firm advertises in the following words: "How can you become interesting? Only by using our liniment, which will give you a wan, spritual face.' Another firm says the "Mail" is prepared to provide cuts such as decorate the cheeks of students who have fought duels in the universities. This can be done "without pain or interruption to business," and accurate resemblance to the real thing is guaranteed.

NOT QUITE WHAT HE MEANT.

"Do you often go to weddings, Mr. Boreby?"

"Oh, dear no, there hasn't been a wedding in our family for generations—er—I mean—ah—that is——" (collapses).—"The Bystander."

A MAYORAL OBJECT-LESSON.

A Manchester suburban "Guild" decided to hold a "Mock City Council," with a "Working Man Lord Mayor" presiding. The latter played the part to perfection, says the "Manchester Guardian." He was dignified, urbane, even-handed, and firm in his guidance of the business, and at last distinguished himself by an application of the "closure" in a way which may well be the envy of rulers of debate in other places. Various chairmen of committees had presented their reports and propounded various schemes. Then came a speaker who got himself hopelessly mixed with his notes and observations. He repeated himself again and again, and at last the Lord Mayor, imposing in his robes, arose, and fixed the muddled councillor with his eye. "Tha's done," he said, "doesn't know it. Sit thee dahn!"

THE MISFIT.

A West Highland lady customer wrote a retail house the other day complaining about a skirt that had been sent. Her letter, says the "Glasgow News," ran: "She is misfit for me, I must get her sorted up or else she is not fitt for no use to me. She must be full at the back. She is not the thing at all at the back, so I hope you will oblige me and send her back as soon as possible." "She" was sent back, and a note came to the effect that "She is all right now, and full at the Back. She does me good to look at her in the back mirror."

THE COMEDIAN'S THROAT.

A goodstory which Mr. George Robey, the comedian, tells of his physical powers is related in the "Tatler." A brother comedian and himself were comparing the size of their respective chests and biceps in Mr. Robey's dressing-room one evening. "Feel the muscles of my neck," Mr. Robey said; "put your fingers round my throat." The other gripped Mr. Robey's throat while the latter set his teeth andcontracted all the muscles. He seemed much impressed by the display, and Mr. Robey says he expected some compliment to his muscular development. All the other said, however, was "George, they will have a bother to hang you."

TWO JOKES.

A budding author who was making excursions into humour sent a paragraph to the editor of a daily paper. Not finding it printed within a reasonable time or hearing from the editorial department, he wrote about its welfare "I sent you a joke about ten days ago. I have heard nothing respecting its safe receipt, and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it." The editor's reply, says the "Chronicle," was as follows: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it."

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 703.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CITY WHERE MONEY IS LAVISHED.

New York is exasperatingly expensive, writes a Lady correspondent. There are no two questions about it. Your hand is in your pocket, as the phrase goes, all day and every day. To make matters worse, a spirit or prodigality is in the air. To economise in New York is almost an impossibility. Everything is done on such a large scale there. Probably, if there is anything in thought suggestion, the presence of so many millionaires is also conducive to recklessness. Be this as it may, It's in for a dollar, in for a dime, Spending, spending all the time. And yet, paradoxical though it may seem in some respects it is cheaper than London. This is the case, for instance, if you want to travel a long distance by bus, or tram, or underground. The fare is exactly the same—five cents (two-pence-half penny)—for tram, tube, and elevated railway, and ten cents for the select Fifth-avenue bus—whether you merely go from one street to another, or whether you travel the 14 odd miles of Broadway.

A HADES OF CHEWING GUM.

Of all the methods of transit in New York, I preferred the bus and train, taxis costing a small fortune being outside the pale altogether. The Elevated Railways though it gives one a feeling of being monarch of all one surveys, and incidentally gives one glimpses into the domestic and office life of New York, looks too precariously perched on its high girders to make altogether for a feeling of safety. It is no matter for astonishment that occasionally it topples over. The Underground, on the other hand, is like some unwieldy noisy chariot bearing lost souls to Hades—souls lost through a fatal passion for chewing gum. I saw more gum chewers in the Underground than anywhere else, and to sit opposite half a dozen of these with no means of escape is an experience one has no wish to repeat, At every station there are automatic machines purveying this Yankee delight. It is difficult moreover, to make one's exit gracefully from the Underground. One has literally to take a flying leap over a dark void, so wide is the space that separates the train from the platform. New York bristles with dangers for the London "bumpkin," and yet the favourite expression of tram and train conductors is "step lively."

THE COST OF A HAT.

To return to the cost of living—clothes are dear. I saw no hat worth wearing under 10 dollars (£2). Blouses are also expensive. There are more of the six-and elevenpenny or seven-and-elevenpenny variety so dear to the heart of the London draper. The very lowest price for a blouse in the reputable shops is about twelve shillings. There seemed to be fer less of the cheap and the shoddy in New York than in London, if one excepts the ten cent and five cent stores, where everything under the sun is procurable at these low prices. These are really quite wonderful in their way, and must be a boon to the poorer section of the community. Coats and skirts can be had as low as three guineas in the big stores, and I saw some quite charming frocks in a Fifth Avenue shop for four guineas. But generally speaking "suits," as they are called over there are expensive if they are at all chic. So is neckwear. Gloves are well cut, and are fairly reasonable. Travelling trunks also seemed to me to be very moderate in price and quite attractive in appearance. But I saw no shops full of cheap little inducements to purchase such as those in Oxford-street or St. Paul's Churchyard. New York caters for its own citizens not for tourists or "transients," as people who stay for a week or a fortnight are called in boarding houses.

As regards the cost of rooms, I looked at several in the very heart of New York on the outskirts of Fifth Avenue, and found it quite easy to secure a small bed-sittingroom furnishedwith table rocking chair and so on for sixteen shillings a week. This included hot baths as often as one wished, electric light or gas attendance and a liberal supply of towels. The New York landlady is more generous in the matter of towels than the London ones. I saw no rooms cheaper than this in the central part. No doubt if I had journeyed to Brooklyn, the principal suburb of New York which is a by-word for dull stodginess I should have been able to discover something cheaper. But then I should have had to pay ten cents a day for torture in the tube, so it would be a case of "six of one and half a dozen of the other."

THE DEARNESS OF SIGHT-SEEING.

A sight-seeing trip in a charabanc a laCook ("Rubbernecks" they are called by rude little boys) cost 8s. The same in London would cost about half the sum. When I used the telephone at a restaurant I frequented 5d was added to my bill. Four shillings was the lowest-priced seat to hear the Maclaine of Loch Buie, or "Lord Kenneth Douglas Maclaine, godson of the Duke of Argyll," as he was billed side by side with "Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, grand-daughter of the Duke of Argyll." New York delights in dukes, judging by the throngs who crowded Hammerstein's Opera House nightly. Stangely enough, it was possible for 2s. to book a seat to see Sarah Bernhardt.

Books also are more expensive in New York, than London. The 4s. 6d. novel costs 5s. and sometimes 6s., while the magazine which is 6d. in England costs 7 1-2d. in New York. But New York is not a bookish city. Most of the bookshops are great orderly, methodical places. One feels that the customers buy books, not from love, but from duty. There is none of that literary atmosphere which hovers round the haunts of the genuine booklover.

RESTAURANTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The restaurants are dear with the exception of Child's, which is surprisingly moderate. Chicken croquette with mashed potatoes is only 7 1-2d, and two boiled or fried or scrambled eggs is the same price. An omelet is 7 1-2d., while sandwiches can be had for 2 1-2d. Ham-and-eggs are 1s., and this includes fried potatoes, toast, and butter. Everything else is proportionately reasonable. Child's restaurants are a boon to business people, and they are almost always crowded. Rigg's Restaurant is another place which is cheap for New York. "Most any kind of fish," as they put it, "is thirty cents." Those who like "combination lamb chop with soft shell crab and fried ham" can get it at Rigg's for 35 cents (about 1s. 5d.) "Remember," says the advertisement, "that potatoes and an unlimited variety of rolls, crullers, biscuits, buns, muffins, and any kind of bread are included with all orders, large and small," So it can be seen that Rigg's is reasonable.

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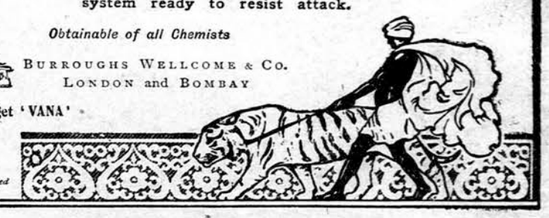

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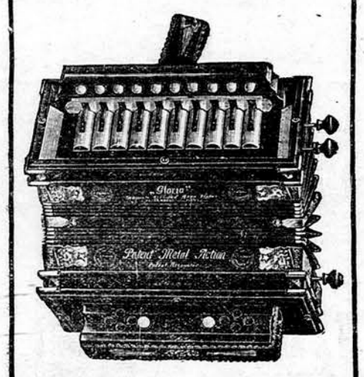

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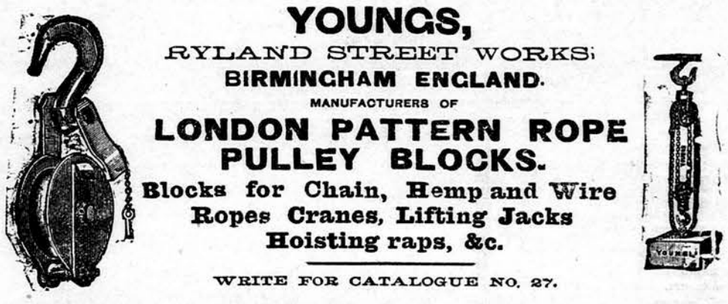
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